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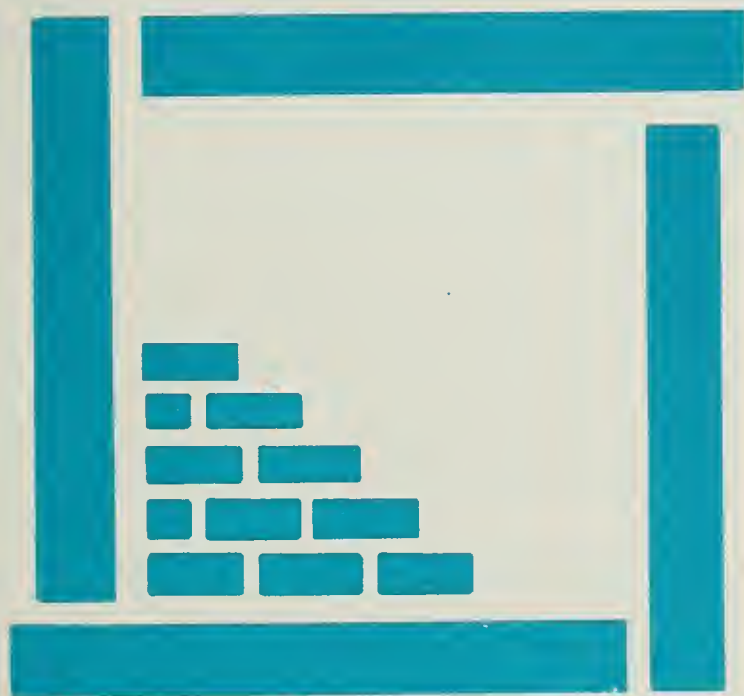
ensus of onstruction Industries

CC87-I-23

INDUSTRY SERIES

Excavation Work Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1794



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This report was prepared in the Construction Statistics Division. **Barry A. Rappaport**, Assistant Division Chief for Industry Surveys, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination of the census of construction industries. Planning and implementation were under the direction of **A. William Visnansky**, Chief, Census Operations Branch, with primary staff assistance by **Juliana Van Berkum**, **Barbara J. Hadden**, **Edward R. Glover**, **Susan L. Hostetter**, **Shirley M. Baker**, and **Carolyn J. Stone**. Under the direction of **Jesse Pollock**, **Edward K. Ricketts** and **Dennis K. Duke** developed the sampling plans and variance and estimation specifications.

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If you have any questions concerning the statistics in this report, call (301) 763-7546.

1987

Census of Construction Industries

CC87-I-23

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Issued January 1990



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PURPOSE AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. They provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public.

Economic censuses furnish an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions.

Policy-making agencies of the Federal Government use the data, especially in monitoring economic activity and providing assistance to business.

State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.

Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, and keep their members informed of market changes.

Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

Title 13 of the United States Code (sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic censuses every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7. The 1987 Economic Censuses consist of the—

- Census of Retail Trade
- Census of Wholesale Trade
- Census of Service Industries
- Census of Transportation
- Census of Manufactures
- Census of Mineral Industries
- Census of Construction Industries

Special programs also cover enterprise statistics and minority-owned and women-owned businesses. (The 1987 Census of Agriculture and 1987 Census of Governments are conducted separately.) The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1993 covering the year 1992.

AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

The results of each of the economic censuses are available in printed reports, for sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office, and on microfiche, computer tape, compact discs with read-only memory, and flexible diskettes, for sale by the Census Bureau. Order forms for all types of products are available on request from Customer Services, Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233. A more complete description of publications being issued from this census is on the inside back cover of this document.

Census facts are also widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. Finally, State Data Centers in every State and Business and Industry Data Centers in many States also supply economic census statistics.

WHAT'S NEW IN 1987

Several changes have taken place for the 1987 censuses. Data will be reported on the basis of the newly revised Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system with selected reports including "bridge tables," linking the old and new classification systems. A new set of metropolitan

areas has been adopted, and more detailed information will be available for businesses with no paid employees. For additional information on these changes, review the subsequent text.

One important change involves receipts of contractors and builders. Prior to 1987, the Census of Construction Industries collected receipts as the primary measure of construction activity. For 1987, the census collected the "value of construction work done" to better measure actual construction activity done during the year. Differences between the two concepts occur when work is done in one year and payment received either from the prior or in the succeeding year. In addition, receipts do not include work a contractor performs for its own account and use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic censuses have been taken together as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967, and before that for 1963, 1958, and 1954. Prior to that time, the individual censuses were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic censuses trace their beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for 1840 and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. In 1902, Congress established a permanent Census Bureau and directed that a census of manufactures be taken every 5 years. The 1905 manufactures census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular every-10-year population census.

The first census of business was taken in 1930, covering 1929. Initially it covered retail and wholesale trade, and construction industries, but it was broadened in 1933 to include some of the service trades.

The 1954 economic censuses were the first to be fully integrated—providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. These were the first censuses to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records have also been used to provide basic statistics as well for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires. The Enterprise Statistics Program, which publishes combined data from the economic censuses, was made possible with the implementation of the integrated census program in 1954.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses has continued to expand. The Census of Construction Industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. The Census of Transportation began in 1963 as a set of surveys covering travel, transportation of commodities, and trucks. New for 1987 are publications reporting on business establishments engaged in several transportation industries, paralleling the data on establishments in

other sectors. This is part of a gradual expansion in coverage of industries previously subjected to government regulation. The Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises was first conducted as a special project in 1969 and was incorporated into the economic censuses in 1972 along with the Survey of Women-Owned Businesses.

Economic censuses have also been taken in Puerto Rico since 1909, in the Virgin Islands and Guam since 1958, and in the Northern Mariana Islands since 1982.

Statistical reports from the 1982 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series, and are available in some large libraries. All of the census data published since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

While the censuses provide complete enumerations every 5 years, there are many needs for more frequent data as well. The Census Bureau conducts a number of monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Construction Reports* (building permits, housing starts, and value of new construction put in place), *Current Business Reports* (retail and wholesale trade and service industries), the *Annual Survey of Manufactures*, *Current Industrial Reports*, and the *Quarterly Financial Report*. Most of these surveys, while providing more frequent observations, yield less kind-of-business and geographic detail than the censuses. The *County Business Patterns* program offers annual statistics on the number of establishments, employment, and payroll classified by industry within each county.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1987 Economic Censuses and Related Statistics*. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1987 Economic Censuses*. Contact Customer Services for information on availability.

CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

The 1987 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction, construction on their own account for sale, or in subdividing real property

into lots as defined in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.¹ This industrial classification system has been developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and is in general use among government agencies and among organizations outside the government.

Contract construction—The SIC manual defines construction in three broad types of activity that follow:

1. **Building construction by general contractors or by operative builders**—General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other building projects. Operative builders who build on their own account for sale are also included here. However, investment builders who build structures on their own account for rent are classified in Real Estate.
2. **Heavy construction general contractors**—Heavy construction general contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, bridges, pipelines, sewers and water lines, marine construction, power, and petro-chemical plants and other nonbuilding construction projects. Special trade contractors are classified in heavy construction if they are specifically engaged in the following activities: grading for highway and airport runways; guardrail construction; installation of highway signs; asphalt and concrete construction of roads, highways, streets and public sidewalks; trenching, cable laying; conduit construction; underwater rock removal; pipeline wrapping; or land clearing and leveling.
3. **Construction by other special trade contractors**—These contractors include plumbers, painters, carpenters, electricians, brick layers, roofers, etc. For the most part, they perform their work at the site of construction, although they may also have shops where they perform work incidental to the job site.

General contractors in both the building and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others all of the actual construction work or those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors, for other subcontractors, or may work directly for the owner of the property.

In addition to the industries classified in the SIC manual as Construction, this census also includes one industry

classified in the Real Estate area, SIC 6552, Land Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. These establishments are engaged in subdividing real property into lots and in developing it for sale on their own account.

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total dollar value of business done for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1987. This information was used for the computer assignment of appropriate industry classifications. During this work, various tests were also made using other data reported on the questionnaire. The proportion of construction work to total business was checked to verify that the establishment was primarily in construction. Also taken into consideration were the types of structures worked on during the year and the extent of work undertaken for other contractors.

Construction establishments often engage in various construction activities. It is necessary, however, to assign a single industry code to the establishment based on its major activity. Therefore, the statistics shown for an industry reflect not only the primary activity of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary activities. The industry reports, however, do present data on the extent of secondary activities.

A revised edition of the SIC Manual was issued in 1987. Minor modifications were made to three industries in the construction sector: SIC 1611, Highway and Street Construction Contractors, Except Elevated Highways; SIC 1629, Heavy Construction Contractors, N.E.C; and SIC 1771, Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors. The extent of these modifications are explained in the specific texts for those industries. "Bridge tables" are also included showing selected data tabulated using both the previous classification system and the 1987 revision.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of construction industries is conducted on an establishment basis. A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business where the usual business activities related to construction are conducted. With some exceptions, a relatively permanent office is one which has been established for the management of more than one project or job and which is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such "establishment" activities include, but are not limited to estimating, bidding, purchasing, supervising, and operation of the actual construction work being conducted at one or more construction sites. Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each such establishment operated during all or any part of 1987. The census of construction industries figures represent a summary of records for individual establishments rather than for companies. The census tabulations, therefore, differ from those prepared on a company basis.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00314-2.

If an establishment engaged in construction and one or more distinctly different lines of economic activity (wholesale or retail trade, service, manufacturing, mining, etc.) at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report appropriate to each activity, provided that the activity was of substantial size and separate records were maintained or substantially accurate estimates could be prepared.

If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the 1987 value of construction work exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

Construction businesses with no payroll during 1987 (nonemployers) were not required to file census reports. Tabulation of data for these businesses are based on administrative records and are shown only in U.S. summary publications and the geographic area reports series. Refer to the section on "Sample Design" for details. Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The companies included in the 1987 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1987 Economic Censuses. Construction companies were divided into employers (companies with payroll) and nonemployers (companies without payroll). Statistical information for the employers was obtained in the census by a survey which included all medium size and large employers and a sample of the smaller ones. Census reports were not required from the nonemployers. Statistics on them were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government.

Employer Companies

Developing the sampling frame for employer companies—This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction companies in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of companies engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of ownership of each company and also indicates whether or not the company is subject to the FICA. Each company in this file is assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number which it uses in filing its various reports with the IRS. The Social Security Administration (SSA) maintains a similar list using the same identification numbers, which also contains information on the industrial classification of each company. The Bureau of the Census obtained both of these lists and combined them.

Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of the information, the Bureau also obtained administrative records data on payrolls and receipts and added these data to the combined list. The list, thus created from the IRS-SSA information, was a list of employer companies. However, for the 1987 Economic Censuses the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those companies which operate more than one place of business. The information for making this determination was obtained by means of the Company Organization Survey (COS), an annual canvass of all known multiestablishment companies and large single-establishment companies. Thus, the 1987 Economic Census list for single-establishment employer companies was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multiestablishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS. Refer to the section on "Establishment Basis for Reporting" for details.

In general, the IRS-SSA list provided sufficient industrial classification data to assign a company to the proper economic census, but there were a number of companies for which this information was inadequate or unavailable. A special form, NC-9923, General Schedule, was mailed to all such companies, requesting information on the nature of the company's activities. From the information reported, the company was given an industrial classification code and assigned to the appropriate economic census. Since construction companies found in this way were identified only after the regular census mailing had taken place, they were treated as a supplement to the basic list.

Selecting the employer sample—The sample was designed to provide reliable State and metropolitan area estimates for each construction industry. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with estimated total employment of 20 employees or more, and a probability sample of single-establishment companies with estimated employment of fewer than 20 employees.

Supplementing the sample were construction companies identified from the NC-9923, General Schedule. Also affecting the sample were the misclassified companies; i.e., companies included in the samples of other trade areas which reported they were construction companies and companies originally classified in construction which reported they were not construction companies.

Of the 533,000 single-establishment employer companies initially classified as construction companies, 147,000 were included in the sample. All of the 13,000 establishments of multiestablishment companies were included in the sample. There was a net increase in the sample of 60,000 establishments resulting from establishments originally unclassified (receiving the NC-9923) or misclassified.

The probability sample of the smaller single-establishment companies was a stratified random sample. Strata were formed from all establishments with the same initial four-digit SIC code, in the same State, in the same metropolitan

area or in the balance of the State, and in the same size class based on estimated total employment. If the four-digit SIC code for an establishment was incomplete, the establishment was placed in a stratum for miscellaneous companies. Because they were small, all companies were included in the sample for the following three industries: SIC 1622, Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors; SIC 1795, Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors; and SIC 1796, Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors.

Estimation procedures for 1987 and 1982 data—

Since all larger employer companies and some smaller ones were included in the census, sample estimation was required only for the universe of companies not selected with certainty. The published statistics are the totals of the estimates for the sampled companies and the aggregates for the certainty companies. All estimates for 1987 and 1982 published here are simple unbiased estimates of the form:

$$x'_c = \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i / p_i$$

where: x'_c is the simple unbiased estimate of a characteristic for a publication cell.

x_i is the reported value of a characteristic for an individual establishment in the publication cell.

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

n_c is the number of firms in the sample for the cell.

Data for certain characteristics were reported as a percentage of the dollar value of business done. Before this formula was applied to those characteristics, it was necessary to convert the reported percentages into dollars.

Reliability of employer statistics—Since the estimates for employer establishments in these reports are based on the samples, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same forms and procedures. The sampling errors shown in the tables were estimated directly from the sample reports, using methods appropriate for the sample design and form of estimation used.

The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability, i.e., the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the relative standard error also partially reflects the effect of random errors of response and processing, but it does not take into account the effect of any consistent biases due to those types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the

sample would differ from a complete census by less than the relative standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the relative standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2-1/2 times the relative standard error. Individual estimates with large relative standard errors have been shown in the published tables. Any such estimates should be used with caution. The very large relative standard errors generally occur for the smaller estimates.

Relative standard errors have been calculated for all of the published statistics, although they are shown for each statistic only in the tables presenting detailed statistics. Other tables show relative standard errors only for certain characteristics because of lack of space.

As calculated for this report, the relative standard error measures certain nonsampling errors, but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. Bias is the difference, averaged over all possible samples with the same size and design, between the estimates and the true value being estimated. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources: inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample; definitional difficulties; differences in interpretation of questions; inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information; and errors made in processing the data. Although no direct measurements of the biases have been obtained, it is believed that most of the important response and operational errors were detected in the course of reviewing the data for reasonableness and consistency.

A potential source of bias is in the imputation for those establishments that have not responded by the time of final publication. Data were estimated for establishments that did not report by that date, although selected establishments were contacted again to obtain as much information on the telephone as possible. Some publication cells in which more than 40 percent of the data were not reported have been suppressed.

Nonemployer Companies

As described earlier, the information derived from the business income tax returns of all companies was matched to the census employer file on the basis of common identification numbers. Those business income tax returns which could not be matched, were further classified on the basis of several characteristics. Returns with characteristics consistent with companies without payroll were treated as nonemployers. The nonemployer construction companies were not required to file census reports.

For “number of establishments,” each separate income tax return was assumed to be an establishment. “All business receipts” was based on receipts information reported on the tax return.

Since no sampling was involved in the nonemployer establishments, the statistics for nonemployers are not subject to sampling variability. However, these data are subject to an unknown amount of reporting and processing errors which could not be detected by the Census Bureau.

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

Information for the 1987 Census of Construction Industries was obtained from employer establishments primarily through the use of twenty-four questionnaires, determined by industry classification and size. Standard forms and short forms were developed for each of the following SIC groups: 15, 16, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, and 179 and for the establishments classified in SIC 6552. Establishments with 50 or more employees all received the standard form. A sub-sample of establishments with fewer than 50 employees received short forms instead of the standard forms. The short forms covered only major items and omitted some of the detail found in the longer forms.

In reviewing and developing the questionnaires, comments and recommendations were elicited from construction trade associations and appropriate advisory groups. The Bureau surveyed several thousand firms representing all economic activities to gain insight into the way companies maintain records and to see whether new information could be collected.

DATA PROCESSING

The 1987 census report forms were mailed out in December 1987. They were mailed from and returned to the Census Bureau's Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, Ind., where routine editing and coding of the report forms were also accomplished. Collection of these report forms was essentially completed in July 1988.

The returned reports underwent extensive processing. A preliminary edit done at the time of data entry identified obviously deficient reports and reports needing clarification. When necessary, these problems were resolved by further contact with the respondents. Next, the data were transmitted to Census Bureau headquarters near Washington, DC.

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding), and imputation for missing items or for reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group)-State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

The data records were then tabulated on an industry basis. Industry totals were subjected to analytical review, and selected statistics were prepared for the preliminary reports. Corrections resulting from this review were made to the computer records and final tabulations were produced.

The review of a preliminary report for an industry often uncovered the need for corrections or revisions to the data for another industry for which a preliminary report had already been published. The final reports incorporate all

revisions and corrections made during the review of the preliminary reports and contain considerable more data than were published in those reports.

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

Information for the 1987 Census of Construction Industries' final industry report series is classified on the basis of two types of geographic distributions: (1) physical location of the establishment, and (2) location of construction work. A separate code was assigned on each basis allowing us to present data by both physical locations of the establishment and location of construction work.

The geographic area reports series presents similar data by industry for each State (physical location of the establishment) and for selected MSA's, CMSA's and PMSA's.

DUPLICATION IN VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

The aggregate of value of construction work reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census, contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work of one firm may be subcontracted to other construction firms and also be included in the subcontractors' value of construction work. To avoid this duplication, a "net" value of construction work figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the costs for construction work subcontracted to others from the value of construction work.

Duplication in value of business between other construction and nonconstruction industries, results from the use of products of these other industries as input materials by construction establishments. "Value added," avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or areas. "Value added," is defined in the 1987 Census of Construction Industries as equal to dollar value of business done less costs for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. However, for SIC 6552 and SIC 1531 where land receipts are significant, land receipts are also subtracted from dollar value of business done.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1987 Census of Construction Industries may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact and detailed specifications of the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Construction Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC, 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-7546.

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1987 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity, whereas the construction census figures cover both new construction and maintenance and repair work done by establishments classified in the construction industry. Significant amounts of construction are done by establishments classified outside of construction (in real estate, manufacturing, utilities and communications, for example), both as "force account" construction and construction done for others. In addition, the value in place series includes construction-related expenses such as architectural and engineering costs and the costs of materials supplied by owners which are normally not reflected in the Census of Construction.

Data contained in the reports of the census of construction industries may also differ from industry data in "Employment and Earnings Statistics," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and "Statistics of Income," published by the Internal Revenue Service. These differences arise from varying definitions of scope, coverage, timing, classification, and methodology.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- * Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
- ** Represents the sum of all employees during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November, divided by 4.
- Represents zero.
- † Represents value of construction work less costs for construction work subcontracted to others. (See Duplication in Value of Construction Work.)
- †† Represents dollar value of business done less costs for construction work subcontracted to others, and costs for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. In SIC's 1531 and 6552, land receipts are also subtracted from dollar value of business done. (See Duplication in Value of Construction Work.)
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate, associated relative standard error, or a consistency review.
- (W) Greater than zero but less than 1 percent.
- (X) Not applicable.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

| Statistics | For U.S. | By State | By employment size | By size class of dollar value of business done | By type, class, ownership, kind of business, and location of construction ¹ | By specialization in types of construction |
|---|------------|----------|--------------------|--|--|--|
| Assets and depreciation (gross book value): | | | | | | |
| Beginning of year—buildings, machinery and equipment..... | 3 | | | | | |
| End of year—total..... | 1, 3 | 1 | 5 | 6 | | |
| End of year—buildings, machinery and equipment..... | 3 | | | | | |
| Depreciation charges during year—buildings, machinery and equipment..... | 3 | | | | | |
| Capital expenditures: | | | | | | |
| Total capital expenditures..... | 1, 3 | 1 | 5 | 6 | | |
| New buildings—machinery and equipment..... | 3 | | | | | |
| Used buildings—machinery and equipment..... | 3 | | | | | |
| Communication services, costs for..... | 2 | | | | | |
| Employees: | | | | | | |
| All employees—average number..... | 1, 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | | 8 |
| Construction workers—average number..... | 1, 2, 9 | 1, 9 | | | | |
| Other employees—average number..... | 2 | | | | | |
| Employer costs for fringe benefits—legally required and voluntary expenditures..... | 2 | | | | | |
| Establishments—number in business during year..... | 1, 2, 4, 9 | 1, 9 | 5 | 6 | | 8 |
| Hours—construction workers: | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 1, 2, 9 | 1, 9 | 5 | 6 | | |
| Quarterly..... | 2, 9 | 9 | | | | |
| Inventories..... | 4 | | | | | |
| Materials, components, supplies, and fuels—costs for..... | 1, 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | | |
| Payroll: | | | | | | |
| First quarter, all employees..... | 2 | | | | | |
| Annual: | | | | | | |
| All employees..... | 1, 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | | 8 |
| Construction workers..... | 1, 2 | 1 | | | | |
| Other employees..... | 2 | | | | | |
| Power, fuels, and lubricants—costs for..... | 2 | | | | | |
| Proprietors and working partners..... | 2 | | | | | |
| Ratios, State..... | 13 | 13 | | | | |
| Value and receipts: | | | | | | |
| Dollar value of business done, total..... | 2 | | 5 | 6 | 11 | |
| Value of construction work, total..... | 1, 2, 4 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2, 7, 10 | 8 |
| For work subcontracted in from others..... | 2 | | | | | |
| Other business receipts and land receipts ² | 2 | | | | | |
| Net value of construction work..... | 1, 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | | 8 |
| Value added..... | 1, 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | | 8 |
| Rental costs: | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 1, 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | | |
| For machinery and equipment..... | 2 | | | | | |
| For buildings..... | 2 | | | | | |
| Repairs to buildings and other structures..... | 2 | | | | | |
| Repairs to machinery and equipment..... | 2 | | | | | |
| Selected industry ratios..... | 12 | | | | | |
| Subcontract work to others, costs for..... | 1, 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | | 8 |

Note: Data for 1982 and earlier years are also available in some of these tables.

¹Type—buildings, roads, etc. Class—new construction; additions, alterations, or reconstruction; or maintenance and repair work. Ownership—private or government owned.

²Land receipts are shown separately for SIC's 1531 and 6552 only.

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Statistics for Establishments Without Payroll appear in the U.S. Industry Summary Report.

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in excavation work and digging foundations, including digging and loading. Contractors in this industry may also perform incidental concrete work. Contractors primarily engaged in concrete work are classified in Industry 1771, Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors. Contractors primarily engaged in trenching or in earth moving and land clearing not related to building construction are classified in Industry 1629, Heavy Construction Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified. For additional examples, refer to the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

During 1987, the establishments with paid employees classified in this industry accounted for \$8.5 billion in total dollar value of business. Of this amount, \$8.2 billion were for the value of construction work. These establishments paid out \$1.6 billion for materials, components, and supplies and \$753 million for construction work subcontracted to others. Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants for this industry were \$408 million. Value added for 1987 was \$5.7 billion.

There were 13,422 establishments with total employment averaging 95,329 during the year. Total payroll for 1987 was \$2.1 billion. Total hours worked by construction workers during the year were 137 million hours.

Larger establishments with 20 employees or more, while representing only 7 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry accounted for 52 percent of all business done.

A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office, or other place of business, where the usual business activities related to construction are conducted. A separate census report was required from each sampled establishment covering domestic operations. Separate reports were not, however, required for each project or construction site.

In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year. Construction receipts, as reported in earlier censuses, may have included the value of work done before or after the calendar year and may have excluded the value of work in progress during the calendar year. Receipts may have also excluded work done by builders engaged in construction for sale on their own account or for their own use. All dollar values are shown in current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for inflation.

The data in this report are estimated from a sample survey and are subject to sampling variability as well as errors of response and nonreporting. The relative standard error shown in the tables is a measure of sampling variability. Descriptions of the sampling, estimating procedures, and data reliability are included in the Introduction.

Figure 1. Value of Construction Work by Type of Construction
(Percent)

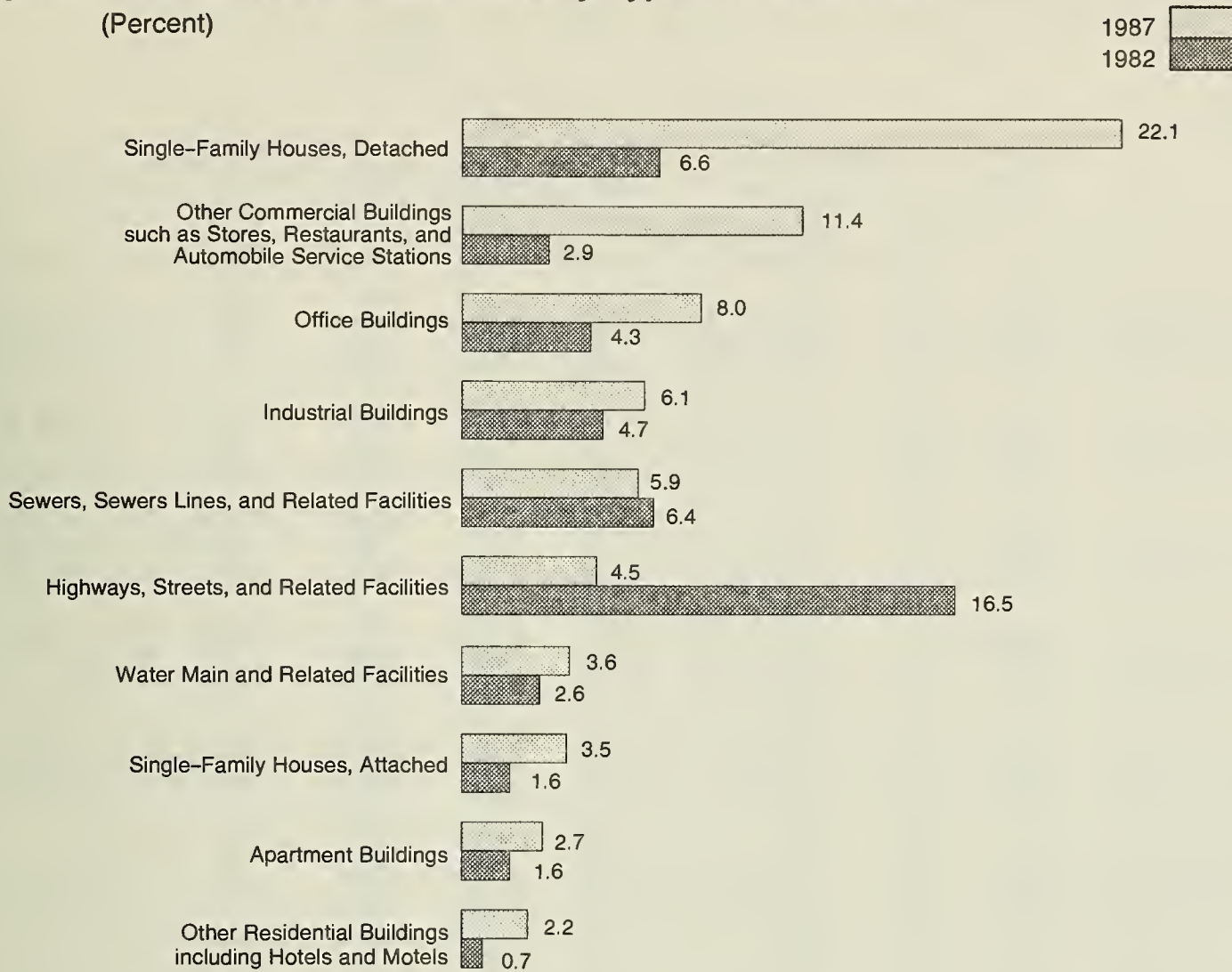


Figure 2. Selected Costs Per Dollar Value of Business Done
(Percent)

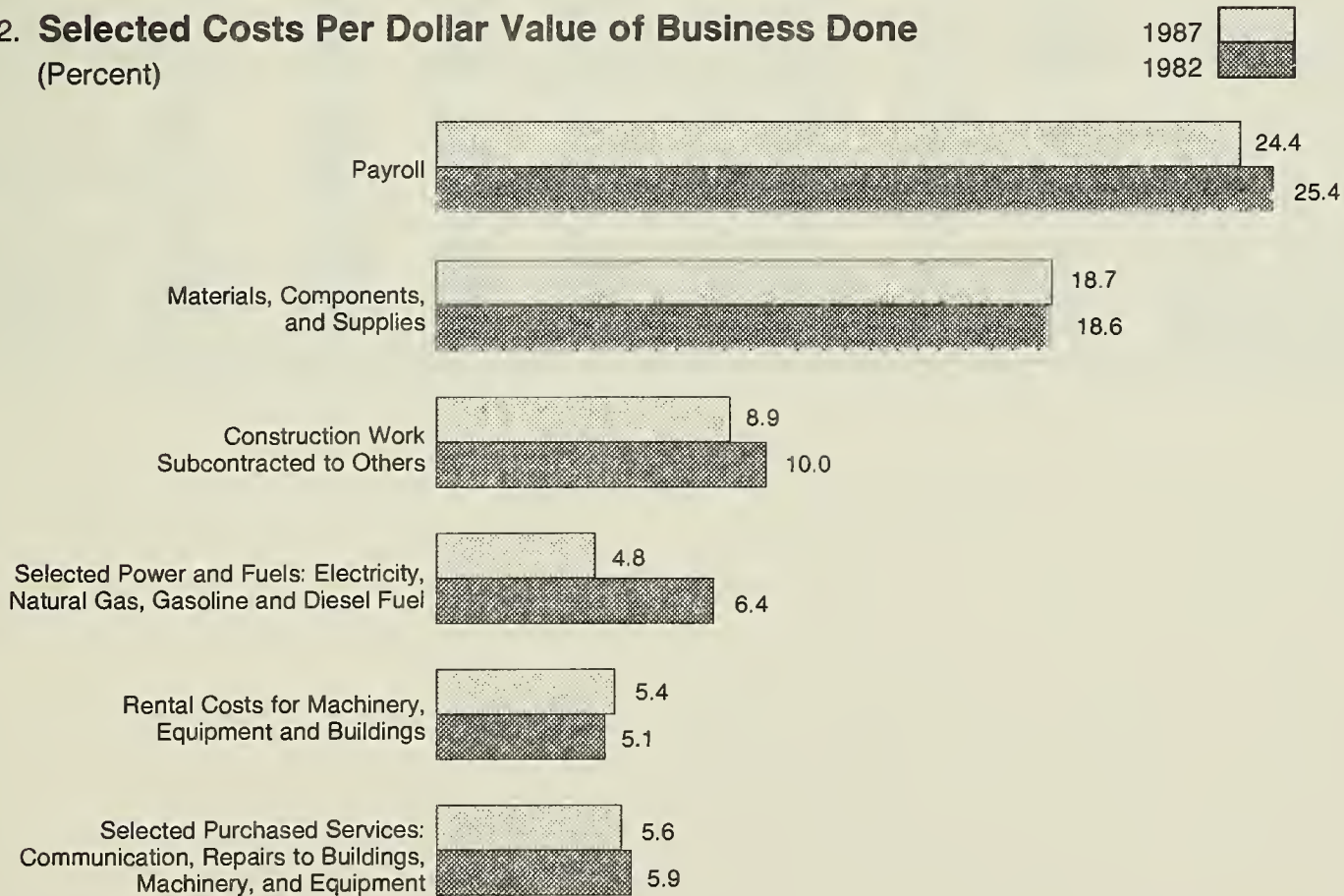


Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1987 and 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

| Location of establishment | 1987 | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Number of establishments | Employees** | | Payroll | | Construction worker hours (thousands) | Value of construction work | Net value of construction work† |
| | | All | Construction workers | All employees | Construction workers | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | |
| United States | 13 422 | 95 329 | 79 198 | 2 059 792 | 1 597 517 | 137 093 | 8 244 398 | 7 490 988 |
| Alabama | 123 | 1 004 | 788 | 17 545 | 12 456 | 1 418 | 65 947 | (D) |
| Alaska | 96 | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) |
| Arizona | 138 | 708 | 581 | 13 277 | 9 816 | 883 | 65 335 | 59 360 |
| Arkansas | 97 | 592 | 487 | 9 012 | 6 685 | 785 | 37 923 | 31 375 |
| California | 890 | 9 607 | 8 137 | 264 343 | 201 766 | 14 147 | 1 204 038 | 1 074 612 |
| Colorado | 294 | 1 580 | 1 241 | 30 278 | 23 413 | 2 009 | 95 200 | 87 392 |
| Connecticut | 354 | 2 570 | 2 075 | 67 546 | 49 444 | 4 053 | 243 550 | 225 495 |
| Delaware | 24 | 598 | 548 | 13 081 | 11 026 | 788 | (D) | 49 650 |
| District of Columbia | 4 | (D) | 39 | (D) | 1 033 | (D) | (D) | (D) |
| Florida | 540 | 5 316 | 4 382 | 96 885 | 75 216 | 8 026 | 390 622 | 354 550 |
| Georgia | 256 | 1 868 | 1 632 | 35 747 | 27 361 | 2 416 | 128 976 | 116 290 |
| Hawaii | 27 | 158 | 122 | 4 548 | 3 209 | 236 | *29 426 | *21 460 |
| Idaho | 29 | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (D) | (D) | (S) |
| Illinois | 461 | 3 287 | 2 750 | 87 168 | 68 123 | 4 589 | 332 725 | 303 045 |
| Indiana | 395 | 2 110 | 1 737 | 40 581 | 32 827 | 3 155 | 152 092 | 142 601 |
| Iowa | 77 | 436 | 363 | 7 334 | 5 823 | 598 | 30 189 | 28 445 |
| Kansas | 134 | 987 | 792 | 18 829 | 14 732 | 1 242 | 76 807 | 68 286 |
| Kentucky | 222 | 1 163 | 980 | 19 356 | 15 800 | 1 492 | 76 900 | 72 836 |
| Louisiana | 104 | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) |
| Maine | 200 | 1 273 | 1 063 | 22 133 | 17 587 | 2 177 | 95 173 | 88 361 |
| Maryland | 254 | 3 097 | 2 663 | 74 660 | 59 044 | 4 902 | 264 825 | 236 271 |
| Massachusetts | 581 | 4 236 | 3 339 | 109 312 | 76 984 | 5 558 | 423 366 | 386 561 |
| Michigan | 606 | 3 391 | 2 777 | 77 818 | 56 761 | 4 682 | 312 220 | 289 339 |
| Minnesota | 273 | 1 692 | 1 348 | 45 801 | 36 044 | 2 480 | 184 266 | 167 304 |
| Mississippi | 59 | 572 | 479 | 9 616 | 8 004 | 841 | 36 696 | 32 331 |
| Missouri | 353 | 2 186 | 1 830 | 43 967 | 33 394 | 3 012 | 156 413 | 145 563 |
| Montana | 66 | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) |
| Nebraska | 69 | 329 | 272 | 4 878 | 4 116 | 440 | 19 309 | 18 330 |
| Nevada | 81 | 683 | 545 | 17 907 | 13 815 | 931 | 85 734 | 67 167 |
| New Hampshire | 298 | 1 565 | 1 260 | 32 117 | 23 307 | 2 056 | 143 366 | 133 575 |
| New Jersey | 666 | 4 887 | 4 139 | 114 874 | 89 794 | 7 460 | 451 989 | 410 357 |
| New Mexico | 40 | 225 | 186 | 3 309 | 2 314 | 326 | 10 979 | 10 797 |
| New York | 880 | 7 028 | 5 897 | 155 218 | 125 979 | 10 534 | 600 041 | 555 228 |
| North Carolina | 307 | 2 176 | 1 834 | 34 539 | 27 560 | 3 038 | 153 057 | 127 924 |
| North Dakota | 63 | 306 | 245 | 3 399 | 2 903 | 352 | 12 492 | 11 969 |
| Ohio | 753 | 4 660 | 3 887 | 93 317 | 73 807 | 6 577 | 361 722 | 331 808 |
| Oklahoma | 104 | 585 | 480 | 9 394 | 7 027 | 796 | 27 394 | 26 425 |
| Oregon | 174 | 672 | 550 | 14 459 | 11 276 | 960 | 61 790 | 58 817 |
| Pennsylvania | 887 | 6 168 | 5 136 | 129 538 | 104 209 | 9 027 | 513 173 | 467 681 |
| Rhode Island | 105 | 470 | 381 | 10 801 | 8 464 | 623 | 40 253 | 38 334 |
| South Carolina | 112 | 930 | 774 | 15 601 | 12 592 | 1 511 | 64 769 | 59 407 |
| South Dakota | *26 | 164 | 130 | 3 471 | 2 470 | 276 | 11 676 | 11 602 |
| Tennessee | 195 | 1 586 | 1 352 | 26 070 | 20 870 | 2 280 | 113 899 | 101 797 |
| Texas | 528 | 3 978 | 3 285 | 67 220 | 51 143 | 5 435 | 266 629 | 237 329 |
| Utah | 92 | 545 | 443 | 11 379 | 9 243 | 735 | 55 406 | 50 081 |
| Vermont | 168 | 870 | 732 | 16 420 | 13 007 | 1 288 | 67 003 | 64 217 |
| Virginia | 427 | 3 545 | 3 052 | 67 752 | 53 775 | 5 289 | 276 291 | 253 191 |
| Washington | 278 | 1 519 | 1 267 | 36 328 | 29 139 | 2 158 | 137 725 | 127 733 |
| West Virginia | 133 | 431 | 363 | 7 403 | 5 887 | 572 | 32 213 | 29 936 |
| Wisconsin | 313 | 2 004 | 1 632 | 45 435 | 36 969 | 3 003 | 172 266 | 155 784 |
| Wyoming | 45 | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) |

†In earlier censuses, construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.

| 1987—Con. | | | | | | 1982 | | | Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column— | | | Location of establishment |
|---------------|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---|------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Value added†† | Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels | Cost of construction work sub-contracted to others | Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings | Capital expenditures, other than land | End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets | All employees** | Total construction receipts¹ | Value added†† | | | | |
| I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | B | H | M | |
| 5 707 716 | 1 991 245 | 753 409 | 459 004 | 465 538 | 3 271 670 | 135 968 | 8 181 330 | 5 507 225 | 1 | 1 | 3 | U.S. |
| 46 775 (S) | (D) (S) | (D) (S) | 2 203 (S) | 1 355 (S) | *20 106 (S) | 2 465 1 412 | 114 993 126 323 | 66 052 102 241 | 12 (S) | (D) (S) | 30 (S) | AL |
| 50 980 | 9 119 | 5 975 | 2 940 | 2 904 | 31 189 | 1 782 | 133 517 | 91 200 | 14 | 18 | 30 | AK |
| 23 579 | 7 848 | 6 548 | 1 926 | *1 579 | 14 693 | 1 434 | 96 631 | 74 446 | 14 | 12 | 41 | AZ |
| 852 454 | 256 657 | 129 425 | 125 467 | 36 612 | 229 859 | 9 121 | 746 039 | 498 603 | 3 | 2 | 10 | AR |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | CA |
| 69 386 | 24 483 | 7 808 | 3 864 | 4 482 | 86 794 | 3 919 | 222 599 | 160 068 | 9 | 8 | 27 | CO |
| 170 988 | 61 500 | 18 054 | 15 129 | 21 167 | 115 566 | 2 118 | 137 722 | 90 202 | 9 | 8 | 18 | CT |
| 34 117 | 16 405 | (D) | (D) | 3 728 | 15 066 | 409 | 23 529 | 15 795 | 3 | 3 | 8 | DE |
| 3 443 | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) | 6 154 | 3 510 | (D) | (D) | (D) | DC |
| 260 320 | 105 273 | 36 072 | 20 218 | 16 032 | 150 073 | 6 503 | 376 068 | 245 741 | 5 | 4 | 13 | FL |
| 88 334 | 29 422 | 12 685 | 4 802 | 4 102 | 56 746 | 2 026 | 119 516 | 77 475 | 8 | 8 | 21 | GA |
| *19 336 | 2 437 | (S) | *1 256 | *1 398 | *4 156 | 380 | 29 735 | 19 213 | 32 | 52 | 53 | HI |
| (S) | (S) | (D) | (D) | (S) | (S) | 428 | 21 550 | 15 813 | (S) | (S) | (S) | ID |
| 235 522 | 73 552 | 29 680 | 13 619 | 23 322 | 161 330 | 4 931 | 354 890 | 254 740 | 5 | 4 | 13 | IL |
| 110 810 | 40 123 | 9 491 | 5 114 | 14 208 | 82 773 | 2 884 | 155 921 | 107 702 | 7 | 6 | 13 | IN |
| 21 169 | 7 556 | 1 743 | 1 107 | *1 506 | 16 399 | 1 654 | 75 892 | 55 180 | 19 | 14 | 47 | IA |
| 53 004 | 15 504 | 8 520 | 4 139 | 1 267 | 26 342 | 1 897 | 108 273 | 68 500 | 10 | 8 | 12 | KS |
| 51 518 | 22 497 | 4 063 | 4 968 | 4 782 | 44 230 | 1 341 | 79 733 | 47 753 | 8 | 8 | 27 | KY |
| (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | 4 108 | 258 773 | 177 099 | (S) | (S) | (S) | LA |
| 65 318 | 25 762 | 6 811 | 4 380 | 12 624 | 59 819 | 1 562 | 67 983 | 46 140 | 11 | 10 | 28 | ME |
| 199 868 | 46 138 | 28 554 | 18 518 | 18 196 | 99 237 | 3 048 | 154 823 | 110 628 | 3 | 4 | 9 | MD |
| 295 260 | 107 789 | 36 805 | 25 557 | 22 685 | 146 109 | 3 578 | 191 478 | 135 983 | 5 | 5 | 15 | MA |
| 210 336 | 84 281 | 22 880 | 13 002 | 17 834 | 141 803 | 3 751 | 222 826 | 147 433 | 5 | 4 | 12 | MI |
| 124 822 | 45 601 | 16 962 | 7 528 | 15 012 | 85 219 | 2 684 | 154 778 | 108 289 | 6 | 5 | 17 | MN |
| 22 947 | 9 766 | 4 364 | 1 882 | 2 262 | 15 565 | 1 270 | 70 697 | 54 622 | 18 | 15 | 13 | MS |
| 109 122 | 37 583 | 10 849 | 5 848 | 8 432 | 70 013 | 3 085 | 169 418 | 118 918 | 8 | 6 | 16 | MO |
| (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | 604 | 36 475 | 24 534 | (S) | (S) | (S) | MT |
| 14 629 | 3 730 | 979 | *330 | *1 020 | 11 766 | 1 408 | 73 737 | 51 512 | 22 | 14 | 48 | NE |
| 51 797 | 17 592 | 18 567 | 1 987 | 5 360 | 30 556 | 614 | 41 309 | 30 287 | 11 | 8 | 11 | NV |
| 102 587 | 34 012 | 9 790 | 4 512 | 9 626 | 59 674 | 1 028 | 46 815 | 31 630 | 11 | 14 | 26 | NH |
| 304 501 | 115 613 | 41 631 | 17 392 | 23 906 | 183 550 | 3 423 | 241 939 | 156 181 | 4 | 4 | 10 | NJ |
| 9 236 | 1 921 | *181 | 397 | *651 | (D) | 960 | 48 490 | 37 429 | 22 | 16 | 42 | NM |
| 426 135 | 147 176 | 44 812 | 33 836 | 42 300 | 244 139 | 6 052 | 363 877 | 238 297 | 4 | 4 | 14 | NY |
| 94 919 | 34 359 | 25 133 | 5 296 | 7 541 | 70 941 | 3 049 | 114 344 | 80 001 | 9 | 8 | 24 | NC |
| 8 591 | 3 986 | *522 | *257 | *1 069 | *14 504 | 895 | 52 211 | 34 977 | 25 | 22 | 45 | ND |
| 244 880 | 97 243 | 29 913 | 14 550 | 24 059 | 130 320 | 5 533 | 325 564 | 208 368 | 4 | 4 | 9 | OH |
| 21 975 | 5 008 | 968 | 719 | 636 | 9 000 | 2 611 | 159 054 | 114 928 | 17 | 15 | 26 | OK |
| 45 261 | 14 650 | 2 972 | 4 312 | 4 959 | 36 192 | 1 522 | 100 475 | 62 583 | 13 | 15 | 22 | OR |
| 352 227 | 128 485 | 45 491 | 20 458 | 34 651 | 220 435 | 7 098 | 397 208 | 255 094 | 3 | 3 | 10 | PA |
| 31 671 | 8 874 | 1 918 | 3 367 | *5 561 | 19 122 | 647 | 33 132 | 23 237 | 11 | 12 | 48 | RI |
| 48 470 | 12 205 | 5 361 | 3 480 | 3 069 | 32 350 | 1 508 | 74 778 | 46 338 | 12 | 9 | 29 | SC |
| 8 611 | 3 202 | *73 | *360 | *460 | *6 895 | (D) | 27 651 | 15 981 | 25 | 24 | 49 | SD |
| 80 157 | 22 241 | 12 101 | 5 394 | 2 431 | 42 728 | 3 481 | 220 824 | 135 054 | 7 | 15 | 17 | TN |
| 169 881 | 76 738 | 29 300 | 10 857 | 11 280 | 96 732 | 14 302 | 886 417 | 585 961 | 7 | 6 | 15 | TX |
| 33 884 | 17 321 | 5 325 | 1 565 | 2 379 | 14 919 | 1 006 | 53 287 | 38 433 | 12 | 22 | 37 | UT |
| 47 338 | 18 032 | 2 785 | 1 984 | 6 924 | 38 778 | 723 | 34 807 | 26 101 | 12 | 12 | 38 | VT |
| 184 398 | 72 062 | 23 099 | 13 441 | 15 546 | 118 309 | 4 025 | 198 631 | 124 409 | 6 | 6 | 14 | VA |
| 95 382 | 34 865 | 9 991 | 11 689 | 8 978 | 54 702 | 2 291 | 142 084 | 89 554 | 7 | 7 | 20 | WA |
| 21 636 | 9 647 | 2 277 | *1 567 | *1 817 | *13 633 | 1 017 | 55 062 | 42 548 | 16 | 16 | 58 | WV |
| 114 945 | 44 748 | 16 481 | 7 428 | 10 629 | 87 465 | 2 798 | 168 088 | 112 246 | 8 | 6 | 17 | WI |
| (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (D) | (S) | 978 | 65 197 | 48 173 | (S) | (S) | (D) | WY |

Table 2. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1987 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

| Item | 1987 | 1982 | 1977 | 1972 | Relative standard error of estimate (percent) | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|------|------|------|
| | | | | | 1987 | 1982 | 1977 | 1972 |
| Number of establishments in business during year | 13 422 | 19 646 | 16 521 | 15 981 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Proprietors and working partners | 3 329 | 7 412 | 10 009 | 10 692 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| All employees** | 95 329 | 135 968 | 104 092 | 104 598 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Construction workers: | | | | | | | | |
| March | 68 030 | 96 321 | 74 781 | 76 039 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| May | 81 722 | 117 938 | 97 884 | 93 598 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| August | 86 598 | 124 876 | 101 343 | 102 262 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| November | 80 439 | 113 125 | 91 643 | 91 858 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Average | 79 198 | 115 059 | 91 522 | 92 592 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Other employees: | | | | | | | | |
| March | 15 585 | 20 702 | 11 826 | 11 382 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| May | 16 085 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 2 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| August | 16 570 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 2 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| November | 16 285 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 2 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Average | 16 130 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 2 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Construction worker hours (thousands): | | | | | | | | |
| January to March | 27 294 | 37 614 | (NA) | (NA) | 1 | 1 | (NA) | (NA) |
| April to June | 35 571 | 47 984 | (NA) | (NA) | 1 | 1 | (NA) | (NA) |
| July to September | 39 126 | 52 793 | (NA) | (NA) | 1 | 1 | (NA) | (NA) |
| October to December | 35 100 | 45 503 | (NA) | (NA) | 1 | 1 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Total hours worked | 137 093 | 183 896 | (NA) | (NA) | 1 | 1 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Payroll, all employees | 2 059 792 | 2 151 859 | 1 207 669 | 923 468 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Payroll, construction workers | 1 597 517 | 1 756 734 | 1 020 923 | 786 583 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Payroll, other employees | 462 274 | 395 124 | 186 746 | 136 885 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| First quarter payroll, all employees | 402 781 | 423 383 | 220 121 | (NA) | 1 | 1 | 1 | (NA) |
| Employer costs for fringe benefits, all employees | 447 879 | 406 281 | 246 361 | (NA) | 1 | 1 | 2 | (NA) |
| Legally required expenditures | 310 069 | 305 218 | 144 243 | (NA) | 1 | 1 | 2 | (NA) |
| Voluntary expenditures | 137 810 | 101 063 | 102 118 | (NA) | 2 | 1 | 3 | (NA) |
| Dollar value of business done | 8 452 371 | 8 472 648 | 4 370 233 | 3 054 467 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Value of construction work ¹ | 8 244 398 | 8 181 330 | 4 215 722 | 2 956 531 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Value of construction work subcontracted in from others | 4 281 940 | 3 105 846 | 2 194 749 | 1 401 078 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Land receipts ² | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Other business receipts | 207 972 | 291 318 | 154 511 | 97 936 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Net value of construction work† | 7 490 988 | 7 336 965 | 3 929 674 | 2 722 914 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Value added†† | 5 707 716 | 5 507 225 | 2 993 648 | 2 188 249 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Selected costs | 2 744 654 | 2 965 423 | 1 376 585 | 866 218 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Materials, components, and supplies ³ | 1 582 800 | 1 575 371 | 883 844 | 632 601 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Construction work subcontracted to others | 753 409 | 844 364 | 286 048 | 233 617 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Selected power, fuels, and lubricants | 408 444 | 545 686 | 206 693 | (NA) | 1 | 1 | 1 | (NA) |
| Electricity | 23 079 | 25 546 | 8 028 | (NA) | 2 | 2 | 2 | (NA) |
| Natural gas | 3 696 | 9 164 | 3 132 | (NA) | 3 | 2 | 2 | (NA) |
| Gasoline and diesel fuel | 348 871 | 470 497 | 172 041 | (NA) | 1 | 1 | 1 | (NA) |
| On highway use | 160 059 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 2 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Off highway use | 188 812 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 1 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Other, including lubricating oils and greases | 32 796 | 40 478 | 23 493 | (NA) | 2 | 2 | 3 | (NA) |
| Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings | 459 004 | 428 287 | 220 273 | (NA) | 2 | 1 | 1 | (NA) |
| For machinery and equipment | 419 503 | 394 417 | 208 908 | 173 188 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| For buildings | 39 500 | 33 870 | 11 365 | (NA) | 4 | 3 | 2 | (NA) |
| Selected purchased services | 471 487 | 503 629 | 293 708 | (NA) | 2 | 1 | 1 | (NA) |
| Communication services | 42 182 | 40 539 | 18 789 | (NA) | 2 | 1 | 2 | (NA) |
| Repairs to buildings and other structures | 12 907 | 10 240 | 4 993 | (NA) | 5 | 4 | 4 | (NA) |
| Repairs to machinery and equipment | 416 397 | 452 850 | 269 926 | (NA) | 2 | 1 | 1 | (NA) |
| Ownership of construction projects: | | | | | | | | |
| Value of construction work ¹ | 8 244 398 | 8 181 330 | 4 215 722 | 2 956 531 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Government owned | 1 178 905 | 2 100 654 | 761 080 | 735 496 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Federal | 248 603 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 6 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| State and local | 930 302 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 3 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Privately owned | 7 065 492 | 6 080 675 | 3 454 642 | 2 221 035 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

¹In earlier censuses, construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.

²Data were collected separately for establishments classified in SIC 1531, Operative Builders, and SIC 6552, Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. For all other industries, data are included in other business receipts.

³For 1972, includes data for power, fuels, and lubricants.

**Table 3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation for Establishments With Payroll:
1987 and 1982**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

| Item | 1987 | 1982 | Relative standard error of estimate (percent) | |
|--|-----------|-----------|--|------|
| | | | 1987 | 1982 |
| BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT | | | | |
| Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets ----- | 2 962 122 | 5 033 453 | 2 | 1 |
| Capital expenditures, other than land ----- | 465 538 | 404 712 | 3 | 1 |
| New ----- | 352 828 | 246 655 | 3 | 2 |
| Used ----- | 112 709 | 158 056 | 5 | 2 |
| Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets ----- | 155 989 | 234 937 | 8 | 4 |
| End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets ----- | 3 271 670 | 5 203 228 | 2 | 1 |
| Depreciation charges during year ----- | 436 178 | 640 689 | 3 | 1 |
| Buildings and other Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities | | | | |
| Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets ----- | 254 391 | 365 660 | 6 | 3 |
| Capital expenditures, other than land ----- | 30 554 | 23 394 | 13 | 4 |
| New buildings and other structures ----- | 22 743 | 17 526 | 16 | 5 |
| Used buildings and other structures ----- | 7 810 | 5 867 | 13 | 9 |
| Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets ----- | 2 754 | 8 789 | 20 | 10 |
| End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets ----- | 282 191 | 380 265 | 6 | 3 |
| Depreciation charges during year ----- | 25 589 | 30 528 | 12 | 3 |
| Machinery and Equipment | | | | |
| Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets ----- | 2 707 730 | 4 667 793 | 2 | 1 |
| Capital expenditures, other than land ----- | 434 983 | 381 318 | 3 | 1 |
| New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks ----- | 330 084 | 229 129 | 3 | 1 |
| New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use ----- | 103 090 | 54 418 | 5 | 3 |
| Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks ----- | 104 899 | 152 189 | 5 | 2 |
| Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets ----- | 153 234 | 226 148 | 8 | 4 |
| End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets ----- | 2 989 479 | 4 822 963 | 2 | 1 |
| Depreciation charges during year ----- | 410 589 | 610 160 | 3 | 1 |

Table 4. Value of Inventories for Establishments With Payroll: 1987 and 1986

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

| Item | Establishments with payroll | Relative standard error of estimate (percent) |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| All establishments: | | |
| Number | 13 422 | 1 |
| Value of construction work | 8 244 398 | 1 |
| Establishments with inventories: | | |
| Number | 2 454 | 5 |
| Value of construction work | 2 279 830 | 3 |
| Inventories ¹ : | | |
| End of 1987, materials and supplies | 41 811 | 5 |
| End of 1986, materials and supplies | 37 460 | 5 |
| Establishments with no inventories: | | |
| Number | 8 259 | 3 |
| Value of construction work | 4 218 708 | 2 |
| Establishments not reporting: | | |
| Number | 2 709 | 5 |
| Value of construction work | 1 745 860 | 2 |

¹Inventories at cost or market prior to any adjustment to correct to LIFO values.

Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1987 and 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

| Selected statistics | Total | Establishments with an average of— | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 1 to 4 employees | 5 to 9 employees | 10 to 19 employees | 20 to 49 employees | 50 to 99 employees | 100 to 249 employees | 250 to 499 employees | 500 to 999 employees | 1,000 employees or more |
| 1987 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of establishments | 13 422 | (S) | 2 837 | 1 281 | 712 | 174 | 59 | 8 | - | - |
| All employees** | 95 329 | (S) | 18 208 | 16 703 | 20 626 | 11 822 | 8 548 | 2 756 | - | - |
| Payroll, all employees | 2 059 792 | (S) | 330 753 | 350 085 | 495 784 | 311 783 | 232 517 | 72 792 | - | - |
| Construction worker hours (thousands) | 137 093 | (S) | 23 999 | 23 074 | 30 877 | 18 449 | 12 791 | 4 509 | - | - |
| Dollar value of business done | 8 452 371 | (S) | 1 351 988 | 1 368 669 | 1 904 302 | 1 275 792 | 927 866 | 292 593 | - | - |
| Value of construction work ¹ | 8 244 398 | (S) | 1 316 114 | 1 329 732 | 1 853 695 | 1 243 071 | 1 199 982 | (D) | - | - |
| Net value of construction work† | 7 490 988 | (S) | 1 209 604 | 1 222 627 | 1 666 907 | 1 104 051 | 1 074 282 | (D) | - | - |
| Value added†† | 5 707 716 | (S) | 929 258 | 957 452 | 1 314 804 | 852 724 | 555 962 | 206 472 | - | - |
| Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels | 1 991 245 | (S) | 316 221 | 304 111 | 402 710 | 284 048 | 266 359 | 65 966 | - | - |
| Cost of construction work subcontracted to others | 753 409 | (S) | 106 509 | 107 104 | 186 788 | 139 020 | 105 545 | 20 155 | - | - |
| Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings | 459 004 | (S) | 62 162 | 72 377 | 106 134 | 92 569 | 65 400 | 11 895 | - | - |
| Capital expenditures, other than land | 465 538 | (S) | 90 730 | 95 153 | 105 148 | 54 288 | 35 195 | (D) | - | - |
| End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets | 3 271 670 | (S) | 673 659 | 560 089 | 694 872 | 322 310 | 239 917 | (D) | - | - |
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | |
| All employees** | 135 968 | 25 392 | 24 526 | 24 197 | 29 240 | 16 076 | 11 758 | 1 973 | 2 805 | (D) |
| Total construction receipts ¹ | 8 181 330 | 1 238 622 | 1 199 859 | 1 374 969 | 1 856 210 | 1 275 783 | 892 166 | 154 730 | 188 989 | (D) |
| Value added†† | 5 507 225 | 863 022 | 840 155 | 936 022 | 1 248 724 | 841 673 | 588 359 | 74 696 | 114 572 | (D) |
| 1987 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT) | | | | | | | | | | |
| All employees** | 1 | (S) | 4 | 4 | 2 | (W) | (W) | (W) | - | - |
| Net value of construction work† | 1 | (S) | 4 | 4 | 2 | (W) | (W) | (D) | - | - |
| Capital expenditures, other than land | 3 | (S) | 9 | 9 | 4 | 3 | (W) | (D) | - | - |

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

¹In earlier censuses, construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.

Table 6. Selected Statistics by Size Class of the Dollar Value of Business Done for Establishments With Payroll: 1987 and 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

| Selected statistics | Total | Establishments with dollar value of business done | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Less than \$25,000 | \$25,000 to \$49,999 | \$50,000 to \$99,999 | \$100,000 to \$249,999 | \$250,000 to \$499,999 | \$500,000 to \$999,999 | \$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999 | \$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999 | \$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999 | \$10,000,000 or more |
| 1987 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of establishments ----- | 13 422 | (S) | (S) | (S) | 4 170 | 2 595 | 1 556 | 1 041 | 347 | 153 | 94 |
| All employees** ----- | 95 329 | (S) | (S) | (S) | 11 972 | 13 126 | 13 990 | 18 568 | 11 134 | 9 791 | 12 095 |
| Payroll, all employees ----- | 2 059 792 | (S) | (S) | (S) | 166 480 | 227 025 | 276 788 | 421 701 | 292 628 | 250 065 | 377 628 |
| Construction worker hours (thousands) ----- | 137 093 | (S) | (S) | (S) | 14 719 | 17 180 | 20 897 | 27 872 | 16 287 | 15 301 | 18 969 |
| Dollar value of business done ----- | 8 452 371 | (S) | (S) | (S) | 688 203 | 921 808 | 1 058 679 | 1 644 122 | 1 182 347 | 1 039 229 | 1 731 004 |
| Value of construction work ¹ ----- | 8 244 398 | (S) | (S) | (S) | 673 802 | 896 554 | 1 034 268 | 1 596 316 | 1 147 607 | 1 017 889 | 1 694 553 |
| Net value of construction work† ----- | 7 490 988 | (S) | (S) | (S) | 644 469 | 847 133 | 955 783 | 1 464 037 | 992 523 | 903 179 | 1 506 372 |
| Value added†† ----- | 5 707 716 | (S) | (S) | (S) | 470 552 | 621 144 | 728 562 | 1 158 991 | 792 709 | 691 107 | 1 113 466 |
| Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels ----- | 1 991 245 | (S) | (S) | (S) | 188 318 | 251 243 | 251 632 | 352 851 | 234 554 | 233 411 | 429 357 |
| Cost of construction work subcontracted to others ----- | 753 409 | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | 49 421 | 78 485 | 132 278 | 155 084 | 114 709 | 188 181 |
| Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings ----- | 459 004 | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | 29 164 | 70 766 | 75 722 | 61 605 | 79 152 | 115 516 |
| Capital expenditures, other than land ----- | 465 538 | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | 58 524 | 86 449 | 113 918 | 57 288 | 42 344 | 51 991 |
| End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets ----- | 3 271 670 | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | 576 824 | 553 046 | 702 810 | 379 350 | 246 679 | 318 289 |
| 1982 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All employees** ----- | 135 968 | 2 934 | 3 554 | 7 907 | 21 880 | 17 268 | 19 687 | 24 090 | 13 954 | 12 000 | 12 692 |
| Total construction receipts ¹ ----- | 8 181 330 | 28 593 | 77 239 | 260 576 | 886 043 | 870 804 | 1 067 300 | 1 558 159 | 1 114 634 | 1 024 452 | 1 293 528 |
| Value added†† ----- | 5 507 225 | 18 060 | 53 410 | 181 515 | 620 017 | 609 738 | 746 121 | 1 040 820 | 742 444 | 674 740 | 820 356 |
| 1987 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All employees** ----- | 1 | (S) | (S) | (S) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | (W) | (W) |
| Net value of construction work† ----- | 1 | (S) | (S) | (S) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | (W) |
| Capital expenditures, other than land ----- | 3 | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | 10 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 4 | (W) |

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

¹In earlier censuses construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.

Table 7. Value of Construction Work for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1987 and 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

| Type of construction | Value of construction work ¹ | | | | Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column— | | | |
|--|---|------------------|--|------------------------|---|------|------|------|
| | Total | New construction | Additions, alterations, or reconstruction ² | Maintenance and repair | A | B | C | D |
| | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
| 1987 | | | | | | | | |
| Value of construction work ¹ | 8 244 398 | 6 536 523 | 709 960 | 398 821 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Building construction | 5 954 873 | 5 223 929 | 503 046 | 227 897 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Single-family houses | 2 112 521 | 1 895 136 | 132 203 | 85 181 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 7 |
| Single-family houses, detached | 1 820 979 | 1 621 328 | 121 202 | 78 447 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 8 |
| Single-family houses, attached | 291 542 | 273 807 | 11 001 | 6 733 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 17 |
| Apartment buildings with two or more apartments | 224 115 | 208 747 | 7 734 | 7 633 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 20 |
| Other residential buildings, including hotels and motels | 178 650 | 149 379 | 19 248 | 10 022 | 9 | 9 | 21 | 18 |
| Hotels and motels | 69 517 | 59 674 | 6 454 | 3 389 | 5 | 4 | 19 | 9 |
| Other residential buildings, excluding hotels and motels | 109 132 | 89 704 | 12 794 | 6 633 | 15 | 14 | 26 | 26 |
| Office buildings | 658 168 | 602 651 | 45 237 | 10 280 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 8 |
| Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations | 937 282 | 811 106 | 82 990 | 43 185 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Industrial buildings and warehouses | 611 783 | 518 598 | 66 268 | 26 915 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 12 |
| Industrial buildings | 504 348 | 423 027 | 56 402 | 24 918 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 12 |
| Warehouses | 107 434 | 95 571 | 9 866 | *1 997 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 50 |
| Religious buildings | 36 140 | 28 445 | 6 901 | 793 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 22 |
| Educational buildings | 102 643 | 71 899 | 27 908 | 2 835 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 25 |
| Hospitals and institutional buildings | 105 142 | 67 854 | 34 846 | 2 441 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 17 |
| Farm buildings | 43 842 | 28 058 | 11 385 | 4 397 | 13 | 16 | 24 | 16 |
| Amusement, social, and recreational buildings | 13 280 | 10 242 | 1 862 | 1 175 | 19 | 24 | 25 | 14 |
| Other nonresidential buildings | 70 989 | 54 483 | 6 854 | *9 664 | 10 | 7 | 12 | 57 |
| Land development for buildings | 860 318 | 777 331 | 59 610 | 23 376 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| Nonbuilding construction | 1 690 432 | 1 312 593 | 206 914 | 170 924 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| Highways, streets, and related facilities | 373 673 | 291 557 | 55 158 | 26 957 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 5 |
| Outdoor swimming pools | 13 126 | 11 364 | 273 | 1 488 | 31 | 32 | (W) | 30 |
| Parking areas including private driveways | 19 428 | 16 480 | 1 462 | 1 485 | 18 | 21 | 27 | 24 |
| Recreational facilities such as athletic fields, golf courses, and outdoor tennis courts | 17 419 | 15 126 | 1 843 | 448 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 15 |
| Bridges, tunnels, and elevated highways | 18 541 | 12 748 | 5 766 | (S) | 5 | 8 | (W) | (S) |
| Dam and reservoir construction | 7 173 | 3 905 | 1 225 | 2 043 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 11 |
| Marine construction | 2 086 | (D) | (D) | (D) | 5 | (D) | (D) | (D) |
| Harbor and port facilities | 1 443 | (D) | (D) | (D) | 20 | (D) | (D) | (D) |
| Conservation and development construction | 33 885 | 17 222 | (D) | (D) | 6 | 12 | (D) | (D) |
| Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities | 15 634 | 14 721 | (D) | (D) | 10 | 9 | (D) | (D) |
| Sewers, water mains, and related facilities | 779 963 | 612 367 | 82 232 | 85 363 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 8 |
| Sewers, sewer lines, and related facilities | 486 374 | 373 160 | 57 358 | 55 854 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 7 |
| Water mains and related facilities | 293 588 | 239 206 | 24 873 | 29 508 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 11 |
| Pipeline, other than sewer or water lines | 4 806 | *2 179 | (D) | (D) | 21 | 45 | (D) | (D) |
| Mass transit construction | 4 291 | 3 813 | (D) | (D) | 3 | 4 | (D) | (D) |
| Heavy industrial facilities | 50 313 | 31 354 | 7 328 | 11 629 | 8 | 10 | 25 | 13 |
| Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, and chemical complexes | 22 310 | 12 287 | 2 717 | 7 305 | 15 | 22 | 9 | 19 |
| Power plants | 28 002 | 19 067 | 4 611 | 4 323 | 9 | 8 | 40 | 6 |
| Power plants, nuclear | 5 475 | 4 172 | 1 219 | *83 | 14 | 15 | 9 | 49 |
| Power plants, except nuclear | 22 527 | 14 895 | *3 391 | 4 240 | 10 | 10 | 54 | 7 |
| Sewage treatment and water treatment plants | 91 322 | 70 666 | 15 688 | 4 966 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 21 |
| Sewage treatment plants | 77 221 | 60 862 | 12 189 | 4 169 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 20 |
| Water treatment plants | 14 100 | 9 804 | 3 498 | 797 | 11 | 14 | 19 | 35 |
| Oilfields | 11 275 | 8 857 | 1 402 | 1 014 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 23 |
| Earthmoving, nonbuilding | 116 053 | 97 776 | 11 487 | 6 790 | 11 | 11 | 19 | 16 |
| Other nonbuilding construction | 130 001 | 99 627 | 11 224 | 19 168 | 6 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Construction work, n.s.k. | 599 093 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 3 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| 1982 | | | | | | | | |
| Value of construction work ¹ | 8 181 330 | 6 771 812 | (NA) | 1 409 517 | 1 | 1 | (NA) | 1 |
| Building construction | 2 139 814 | 1 864 437 | (NA) | 275 376 | 1 | 1 | (NA) | 2 |
| Single-family houses | 671 406 | 575 237 | (NA) | 96 168 | 2 | 2 | (NA) | 5 |
| Single-family houses, detached | 538 921 | 459 257 | (NA) | 79 664 | 3 | 3 | (NA) | 6 |
| Single-family houses, attached | 132 484 | 115 980 | (NA) | 16 504 | 4 | 5 | (NA) | 5 |
| Apartment buildings with two or more apartments | 129 406 | 120 270 | (NA) | 9 135 | 2 | 3 | (NA) | 8 |
| Other residential buildings, including hotels and motels | 58 537 | 55 006 | (NA) | 3 531 | 3 | 3 | (NA) | 13 |
| Hotels and motels | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Other residential buildings, excluding hotels and motels | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Office buildings | 351 412 | 325 808 | (NA) | 25 603 | 2 | 1 | (NA) | 9 |
| Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations | 234 182 | 179 518 | (NA) | 54 663 | 4 | 5 | (NA) | 4 |
| Industrial buildings and warehouses | 457 927 | 404 554 | (NA) | 53 373 | 2 | 2 | (NA) | 5 |
| Industrial buildings | 381 931 | 333 014 | (NA) | 48 917 | 2 | 2 | (NA) | 6 |
| Warehouses | 75 996 | 71 540 | (NA) | 4 456 | 4 | 4 | (NA) | 10 |
| Religious buildings | 16 239 | 13 587 | (NA) | 2 651 | 6 | 5 | (NA) | 24 |
| Educational buildings | 60 531 | 50 599 | (NA) | 9 932 | 4 | 4 | (NA) | 6 |
| Hospitals and institutional buildings | 83 035 | 76 291 | (NA) | 6 743 | 2 | 3 | (NA) | 7 |
| Farm buildings | 20 566 | 16 012 | (NA) | 4 554 | 10 | 11 | (NA) | 16 |
| Amusement, social, and recreational buildings | 27 503 | 25 773 | (NA) | 1 729 | 16 | 17 | (NA) | 32 |
| Other nonresidential buildings | 29 065 | 21 776 | (NA) | 7 288 | 7 | 8 | (NA) | 14 |
| Nonbuilding construction | 3 858 496 | 3 013 137 | (NA) | 845 359 | 1 | 1 | (NA) | 1 |
| Highways, streets, and related facilities | 1 347 594 | 1 023 842 | (NA) | 323 751 | 1 | 1 | (NA) | 2 |
| Outdoor swimming pools | 7 773 | 7 581 | (NA) | 192 | 18 | 19 | (NA) | 37 |
| Parking areas including private driveways | 19 161 | 15 036 | (NA) | 4 124 | 13 | 13 | (NA) | 13 |
| Recreational facilities such as athletic fields, golf courses, and outdoor tennis courts | 1 559 | 1 342 | (NA) | 217 | 29 | 24 | (NA) | 21 |
| Bridges, tunnels, and elevated highways | 111 280 | 85 560 | (NA) | 25 720 | 4 | 4 | (NA) | 10 |
| Tunnels | 35 565 | 34 075 | (NA) | *1 489 | 3 | 2 | (NA) | 60 |
| Bridges and elevated highways | 75 715 | 51 484 | (NA) | 24 230 | 4 | 6 | (NA) | 9 |
| Dam and reservoir construction | 150 376 | 129 004 | (NA) | 21 372 | 2 | 2 | (NA) | 4 |
| Marine construction | 135 885 | 105 671 | (NA) | 30 214 | 2 | 1 | (NA) | 7 |
| Harbor and port facilities | 23 718 | 20 472 | (NA) | 3 245 | 13 | 14 | (NA) | 9 |
| Conservation and development construction | 341 065 | 264 388 | (NA) | 76 677 | 3 | 4 | (NA) | 6 |
| Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities | 130 596 | 107 362 | (NA) | 23 233 | 3 | 4 | (NA) | 6 |
| Sewers, water mains, and related facilities | 738 745 | 612 736 | (NA) | 126 009 | 1 | 2 | (NA) | 4 |
| Sewers, sewer lines, and related facilities | 525 731 | 435 667 | (NA) | 90 064 | 2 | 2 | (NA) | 5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Value of Construction Work for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1987 and 1982—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

| Type of construction | Value of construction work ¹ | | | | Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column— | | | |
|--|---|------------------|--|------------------------|---|----------|-------------|----------|
| | Total | New construction | Additions, alterations, or reconstruction ² | Maintenance and repair | | | | |
| | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
| 1982—Con. | | | | | | | | |
| Nonbuilding construction—Con. | | | | | | | | |
| Sewers, water mains, and related facilities—Con. | | | | | | | | |
| Water mains and related facilities | 213 014 | 177 068 | (NA) | 35 945 | 3 | 3 | (NA) | 5 |
| Pipeline, other than sewer or water lines | 100 585 | 67 735 | (NA) | 32 850 | 3 | 3 | (NA) | 4 |
| Mass transit construction | 40 951 | 31 434 | (NA) | 9 516 | 6 | 1 | (NA) | 23 |
| Heavy industrial facilities | 175 950 | 141 926 | (NA) | 34 023 | 1 | 1 | (NA) | 3 |
| Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, and chemical complexes | 51 491 | 33 459 | (NA) | 18 031 | 3 | 3 | (NA) | 2 |
| Power plants | 124 459 | 108 467 | (NA) | 15 992 | 2 | 2 | (NA) | 6 |
| Power plants, nuclear | 14 190 | 10 254 | (NA) | 3 935 | 5 | 3 | (NA) | 14 |
| Power plants, except nuclear | 110 268 | 98 212 | (NA) | 12 056 | 2 | 1 | (NA) | 8 |
| Sewage treatment and water treatment plants | 85 079 | 75 674 | (NA) | 9 404 | 3 | 3 | (NA) | 8 |
| Sewage treatment plants | 67 045 | 58 185 | (NA) | 8 860 | 4 | 5 | (NA) | 8 |
| Water treatment plants | 18 033 | 17 489 | (NA) | 544 | 3 | 3 | (NA) | 5 |
| Oilfields | 165 481 | 122 124 | (NA) | 43 357 | 4 | 4 | (NA) | 5 |
| Other nonbuilding construction | 262 023 | 181 577 | (NA) | 80 444 | 4 | 3 | (NA) | 9 |
| Construction work, n.s.k. | 2 183 019 | 1 894 237 | (NA) | 288 781 | 1 | 1 | (NA) | 2 |

¹In earlier censuses, construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.

²In 1982, data for additions, alterations, or reconstruction were not collected separately. These data are included with "New construction."

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1987

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or value of construction work for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of the value of construction work by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

| Item | Number of establishments | All employees** | Payroll, all employees | Value of construction work | | Net value of construction work† | Value added†† | Cost of construction work sub-contracted to others | Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column— | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--|---|-----|-----|
| | | | | For all types | For specialized type | | | | B | D | H |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | B | D | H | |
| All establishments | 13 422 | 95 329 | 2 059 792 | 8 244 398 | 4 619 267 | 7 490 988 | 5 707 716 | 753 409 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Establishments not specializing by type | 3 073 | 31 931 | 762 514 | 2 893 581 | (NA) | 2 611 147 | 1 992 436 | 282 433 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Establishments specializing 51 percent or more | 10 348 | 63 397 | 1 297 278 | 5 350 817 | 4 619 267 | 4 879 841 | 3 715 279 | 470 976 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All establishments specializing in type | 3 824 | 18 984 | 370 826 | 1 580 252 | 1 351 168 | 1 450 635 | 1 107 464 | 129 617 | 3 | 3 | 10 |
| Establishments with — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 percent specialization | 1 814 | 7 339 | 147 388 | 596 542 | 596 542 | 537 560 | 397 744 | 58 982 | 5 | 5 | 21 |
| 90 to 99 percent specialization | 586 | 2 976 | 59 873 | 269 493 | 251 620 | 257 239 | 206 947 | 12 253 | 8 | 8 | 14 |
| 80 to 89 percent specialization | 281 | 2 462 | 47 530 | 174 353 | 141 113 | 166 281 | 130 852 | 8 072 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| 70 to 79 percent specialization | 597 | 2 647 | 49 749 | 236 490 | 173 718 | 218 778 | 164 016 | 17 712 | 8 | 7 | 4 |
| 60 to 69 percent specialization | 409 | 3 031 | 55 156 | 257 110 | 162 967 | 232 386 | 178 120 | 24 724 | 7 | 6 | 14 |
| 51 to 59 percent specialization | 135 | 526 | 11 127 | 46 262 | 25 205 | 38 389 | 29 784 | 7 872 | 21 | 14 | 12 |
| SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, ATTACHED | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All establishments specializing in type | 246 | 1 743 | 38 317 | 169 804 | 130 056 | 153 690 | 121 141 | 16 113 | 12 | 13 | 16 |
| Establishments with — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 percent specialization | 106 | 417 | 8 581 | 52 556 | 52 556 | 47 565 | 42 518 | 4 990 | 20 | 28 | 29 |
| 90 to 99 percent specialization | *11 | *76 | 1 552 | *3 983 | 3 816 | 3 632 | 2 844 | (S) | 54 | 41 | (S) |
| 80 to 89 percent specialization | 25 | 95 | 1 942 | 9 257 | 7 665 | 9 160 | 7 812 | (S) | 34 | 35 | (S) |
| 70 to 79 percent specialization | 46 | 294 | 6 055 | 26 441 | 18 718 | 22 951 | 18 475 | 3 490 | 32 | 25 | 24 |
| 60 to 69 percent specialization | 48 | 599 | 13 082 | 49 747 | 32 140 | 45 488 | 34 046 | *4 259 | 24 | 28 | 45 |
| 51 to 59 percent specialization | 9 | 260 | 7 102 | 27 818 | 15 159 | 24 893 | 15 444 | 2 924 | 15 | 9 | 5 |
| APARTMENT BUILDINGS WITH TWO OR MORE APARTMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All establishments specializing in type | 118 | 1 049 | 35 449 | 112 712 | 96 941 | 97 000 | 71 666 | 15 711 | 8 | 6 | 10 |
| Establishments with — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 percent specialization | 27 | 303 | 7 927 | 39 925 | 39 925 | 34 165 | 23 925 | 5 760 | 8 | 11 | 20 |
| 90 to 99 percent specialization | 2 | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) |
| 80 to 89 percent specialization | *11 | *111 | 2 078 | 7 760 | 6 208 | 5 509 | 3 743 | *2 250 | 45 | 36 | 51 |
| 70 to 79 percent specialization | 57 | 114 | 2 801 | 11 886 | 8 672 | (D) | 7 235 | (D) | 16 | 11 | (D) |
| 60 to 69 percent specialization | *10 | 267 | 4 744 | 19 172 | 11 936 | 15 295 | 12 624 | 3 877 | 21 | 15 | 6 |
| 51 to 59 percent specialization | 10 | (D) | (D) | (D) | (S) | *1 130 | (D) | *70 | (D) | (D) | 75 |
| OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, EXCLUDING HOTELS AND MOTELS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All establishments specializing in type | 86 | 706 | 14 980 | 57 505 | 47 746 | 53 927 | 41 676 | 3 577 | 17 | 27 | 24 |
| Establishments with — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 percent specialization | *27 | 245 | 4 666 | *22 116 | 22 116 | 20 687 | 19 768 | 1 429 | 38 | 64 | 16 |
| 90 to 99 percent specialization | *3 | *49 | *1 075 | *6 330 | *6 014 | *5 384 | *3 860 | *946 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 80 to 89 percent specialization | *7 | *71 | *1 518 | *5 869 | *5 111 | *5 519 | *2 766 | *350 | 60 | 70 | 44 |
| 70 to 79 percent specialization | *16 | 69 | 1 234 | 6 021 | 4 214 | (D) | 4 109 | (D) | 32 | 29 | (D) |
| 60 to 69 percent specialization | *12 | 227 | 5 124 | 14 057 | 8 579 | (D) | 8 945 | (S) | 21 | 17 | (S) |
| 51 to 59 percent specialization | *19 | *43 | *1 363 | *3 110 | *1 710 | *3 110 | *2 227 | - | 56 | 56 | - |
| OFFICE BUILDINGS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All establishments specializing in type | 183 | 3 365 | 97 809 | 398 745 | 317 645 | 361 955 | 291 334 | 36 790 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Establishments with — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 percent specialization | 51 | 874 | 27 791 | 119 700 | 119 700 | 109 939 | 93 875 | 9 761 | 8 | 12 | 12 |
| 90 to 99 percent specialization | 22 | 340 | 10 432 | 36 632 | 33 801 | 29 107 | 25 886 | 7 525 | 7 | 8 | 4 |
| 80 to 89 percent specialization | 26 | 348 | 8 324 | 53 522 | 44 246 | 49 506 | 35 634 | 4 016 | 12 | 14 | 18 |
| 70 to 79 percent specialization | 48 | 599 | 13 701 | 66 428 | 49 002 | 63 379 | 49 690 | 3 049 | 12 | 8 | 23 |
| 60 to 69 percent specialization | 24 | 446 | 14 796 | 42 417 | 25 786 | 38 094 | 27 483 | 4 323 | 9 | 5 | (W) |
| 51 to 59 percent specialization | 11 | 756 | 22 763 | 80 045 | 45 109 | 71 930 | 58 764 | 8 115 | (W) | (W) | (W) |
| OTHER COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS SUCH AS STORES, RESTAURANTS, AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All establishments specializing in type | 511 | 6 730 | 148 334 | 580 782 | 486 249 | 525 616 | 387 676 | 55 166 | 4 | 4 | 14 |
| Establishments with — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 percent specialization | 139 | 2 851 | 64 710 | 251 017 | 251 017 | 222 357 | 154 892 | 28 660 | 6 | 4 | 25 |
| 90 to 99 percent specialization | 54 | 589 | 13 208 | 48 171 | 44 328 | 44 043 | 32 288 | *4 128 | 15 | 12 | 54 |
| 80 to 89 percent specialization | 84 | 848 | 19 935 | 75 195 | 60 239 | 68 410 | 54 989 | 6 784 | 14 | 12 | 2 |
| 70 to 79 percent specialization | 112 | 854 | 16 934 | 64 291 | 47 029 | 59 312 | 43 187 | 4 979 | 16 | 15 | 15 |
| 60 to 69 percent specialization | 87 | 1 002 | 20 992 | 87 016 | 53 077 | 79 652 | 62 087 | 7 363 | 11 | 10 | 6 |
| 51 to 59 percent specialization | 33 | 585 | 12 554 | 55 089 | 30 556 | 51 839 | 40 232 | 3 250 | 17 | 17 | 23 |
| INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All establishments specializing in type | 292 | 3 116 | 74 122 | 246 862 | 201 368 | 232 868 | 186 884 | 13 993 | 6 | 6 | 13 |
| Establishments with — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 percent specialization | 116 | 1 099 | 27 986 | 92 245 | 92 245 | 86 788 | 73 158 | 5 457 | 9 | 9 | 26 |
| 90 to 99 percent specialization | *23 | 251 | 6 503 | 21 557 | 20 264 | 21 224 | 15 559 | *333 | 23 | 22 | 64 |
| 80 to 89 percent specialization | *32 | *88 | *2 200 | *7 336 | *5 868 | *6 296 | *4 800 | (S) | 49 | 63 | (S) |
| 70 to 79 percent specialization | 59 | 872 | 17 588 | 59 028 | 42 753 | 55 836 | 44 125 | 3 192 | 12 | 12 | 4 |
| 60 to 69 percent specialization | 47 | 512 | 13 940 | 46 392 | 29 348 | 43 893 | 33 301 | 2 499 | 13 | 9 | 13 |
| 51 to 59 percent specialization | 14 | 293 | 5 902 | 20 302 | 10 888 | 18 830 | 15 939 | 1 472 | 15 | 8 | 8 |

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1987—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or value of construction work for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of the value of construction work by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

| Item | Number of establishments | All employees** | Payroll, all employees | Value of construction work | | Net value of construction work† | Value added†† | Cost of construction work sub-contracted to others | Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column— | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--|---|----|-----|
| | | | | For all types | For specialized type | | | | B | D | H |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | | | | |
| LAND DEVELOPMENT FOR BUILDINGS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All establishments specializing in type ----- | 749 | 8 659 | 187 006 | 854 350 | 775 454 | 759 654 | 607 222 | 94 696 | 4 | 4 | 11 |
| Establishments with — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 percent specialization ----- | 545 | 5 865 | 123 215 | 552 214 | 552 214 | 509 474 | 401 869 | 42 740 | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| 90 to 99 percent specialization ----- | 27 | 439 | 11 002 | 67 245 | 61 228 | 61 533 | 55 762 | 5 711 | 12 | 6 | 5 |
| 80 to 89 percent specialization ----- | 65 | 842 | 17 708 | 80 192 | 65 818 | 70 236 | 54 293 | 9 956 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| 70 to 79 percent specialization ----- | *20 | 419 | 8 922 | *36 750 | 26 583 | 28 283 | 23 253 | *8 466 | 36 | 45 | 73 |
| 60 to 69 percent specialization ----- | 75 | 727 | 13 909 | 72 588 | 45 675 | 53 496 | 39 759 | 19 092 | 17 | 18 | 40 |
| 51 to 59 percent specialization ----- | 15 | 365 | 12 247 | 45 359 | 23 933 | 36 630 | 32 283 | 8 729 | 13 | 10 | 5 |
| SEWERS, SEWER LINES, AND RELATED FACILITIES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All establishments specializing in type ----- | 395 | 2 307 | 43 082 | 197 481 | 161 244 | 183 317 | 118 546 | 14 164 | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Establishments with — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 percent specialization ----- | 219 | 976 | 16 626 | 69 981 | 69 981 | 65 545 | 43 636 | 4 436 | 16 | 15 | 14 |
| 90 to 99 percent specialization ----- | *12 | *86 | 1 762 | *6 613 | *5 952 | (D) | *4 979 | (D) | 45 | 46 | (D) |
| 80 to 89 percent specialization ----- | *21 | 133 | 4 075 | 21 085 | 17 544 | (D) | 14 297 | (D) | 29 | 11 | (D) |
| 70 to 79 percent specialization ----- | 78 | 691 | 12 132 | 62 877 | 45 995 | 57 791 | 34 648 | 5 086 | 12 | 10 | 4 |
| 60 to 69 percent specialization ----- | 47 | 249 | 4 207 | 23 238 | 14 245 | 21 477 | 11 449 | 1 761 | 18 | 17 | 10 |
| 51 to 59 percent specialization ----- | *16 | 170 | 4 279 | 13 684 | 7 524 | 13 178 | 9 536 | 505 | 29 | 26 | 20 |
| WATER MAINS AND RELATED FACILITIES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All establishments specializing in type ----- | 144 | 1 015 | 20 982 | 94 737 | 75 203 | 85 656 | 52 180 | 9 080 | 15 | 14 | 26 |
| Establishments with — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 percent specialization ----- | 55 | 345 | 7 683 | 30 129 | 30 129 | 26 582 | 13 681 | *3 546 | 25 | 29 | 63 |
| 90 to 99 percent specialization ----- | 38 | 76 | 2 273 | 14 726 | 13 989 | 14 342 | 8 338 | 384 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 80 to 89 percent specialization ----- | *8 | *72 | *1 267 | *4 874 | *3 899 | *4 712 | *2 724 | *162 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 70 to 79 percent specialization ----- | *9 | 78 | 1 612 | 6 281 | 4 653 | 5 814 | 4 024 | *466 | 22 | 25 | 50 |
| 60 to 69 percent specialization ----- | 25 | *236 | 3 740 | 19 076 | 11 724 | *17 380 | 10 354 | *1 695 | 45 | 39 | 46 |
| 51 to 59 percent specialization ----- | 7 | 205 | 4 405 | 19 650 | 10 807 | 16 824 | 13 057 | 2 826 | 21 | 15 | 8 |

Table 9. Quarterly Construction Worker Hours and Employment for Establishments With

[Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

| Location of establishment | Number of establishments | Average number of construction workers | Construction worker hours (thousands) | January to March | | April to June | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | Construction workers ¹ | Hours worked (thousands) | Construction workers ¹ | Hours worked (thousands) |
| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| United States | 13 422 | 79 198 | 137 093 | 68 030 | 27 294 | 81 722 | 35 571 |
| Alabama | 123 | 788 | 1 418 | 736 | 305 | 827 | 374 |
| Alaska | 96 | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) |
| Arizona | 138 | 581 | 883 | 597 | 208 | 658 | 260 |
| Arkansas | 97 | 487 | 785 | 399 | 142 | 490 | 207 |
| California | 890 | 8 137 | 14 147 | 7 368 | 2 981 | 8 284 | 3 685 |
| Colorado | 294 | 1 241 | 2 009 | 1 123 | 413 | 1 269 | 529 |
| Connecticut | 354 | 2 075 | 4 053 | 1 659 | 748 | 2 146 | 1 077 |
| Delaware | 24 | 548 | 788 | 397 | 150 | 557 | 213 |
| District of Columbia | 4 | 39 | (D) | 31 | (D) | 39 | 19 |
| Florida | 540 | 4 382 | 8 026 | 4 151 | 1 805 | 4 460 | 2 090 |
| Georgia | 256 | 1 632 | 2 416 | 1 541 | 538 | 1 650 | 629 |
| Hawaii | 27 | 122 | 236 | 90 | *49 | 117 | 50 |
| Idaho | 29 | (S) | (D) | (S) | (D) | (S) | (S) |
| Illinois | 461 | 2 750 | 4 589 | 2 122 | 805 | 2 919 | 1 209 |
| Indiana | 395 | 1 737 | 3 155 | 1 473 | 605 | 1 763 | 842 |
| Iowa | 77 | 363 | 598 | 275 | 81 | 399 | 164 |
| Kansas | 134 | 792 | 1 242 | 694 | 244 | 809 | 318 |
| Kentucky | 222 | 980 | 1 492 | 877 | 334 | 1 030 | 388 |
| Louisiana | 104 | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) |
| Maine | 200 | 1 063 | 2 177 | 796 | 381 | 1 150 | 600 |
| Maryland | 254 | 2 663 | 4 902 | 2 315 | 1 012 | 2 732 | 1 227 |
| Massachusetts | 581 | 3 339 | 5 558 | 2 612 | 1 045 | 3 461 | 1 413 |
| Michigan | 606 | 2 777 | 4 682 | 2 203 | 870 | 2 998 | 1 238 |
| Minnesota | 273 | 1 348 | 2 480 | 969 | 390 | 1 430 | 668 |
| Mississippi | 59 | 479 | 841 | 463 | 164 | 488 | 211 |
| Missouri | 353 | 1 830 | 3 012 | 1 567 | 619 | 1 912 | 810 |
| Montana | 66 | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) |
| Nebraska | 69 | 272 | 440 | 236 | 98 | 294 | 130 |
| Nevada | 81 | 545 | 931 | 536 | 208 | 578 | 234 |
| New Hampshire | 298 | 1 260 | 2 056 | 1 049 | 345 | 1 289 | 530 |
| New Jersey | 666 | 4 139 | 7 460 | 3 447 | 1 425 | 4 270 | 1 913 |
| New Mexico | 40 | 186 | 326 | 182 | 72 | 191 | 83 |
| New York | 880 | 5 897 | 10 534 | 4 647 | 1 949 | 5 997 | 2 670 |
| North Carolina | 307 | 1 834 | 3 038 | 1 695 | 658 | 1 969 | 827 |
| North Dakota | 63 | 245 | 352 | 173 | *57 | 238 | 95 |
| Ohio | 753 | 3 887 | 6 577 | 3 178 | 1 252 | 4 054 | 1 732 |
| Oklahoma | 104 | 480 | 796 | 491 | 176 | 464 | 209 |
| Oregon | 174 | 550 | 960 | 414 | 165 | 571 | 246 |
| Pennsylvania | 887 | 5 136 | 9 027 | 4 197 | 1 705 | 5 347 | 2 313 |
| Rhode Island | 105 | 381 | 623 | 285 | 103 | 420 | 170 |
| South Carolina | 112 | 774 | 1 511 | 713 | 326 | 754 | 382 |
| South Dakota | *26 | 130 | 276 | 106 | 45 | 123 | 68 |
| Tennessee | 195 | 1 352 | 2 280 | 1 281 | 498 | 1 382 | 576 |
| Texas | 528 | 3 285 | 5 435 | 3 346 | 1 280 | 3 240 | 1 335 |
| Utah | 92 | 443 | 735 | 399 | 125 | 419 | 160 |
| Vermont | 168 | 732 | 1 288 | 545 | 229 | 744 | 311 |
| Virginia | 427 | 3 052 | 5 289 | 2 790 | 1 148 | 3 131 | 1 341 |
| Washington | 278 | 1 267 | 2 158 | 1 199 | 459 | 1 274 | 560 |
| West Virginia | 133 | 363 | 572 | 275 | 112 | 374 | 150 |
| Wisconsin | 313 | 1 632 | 3 003 | 1 347 | 541 | 1 704 | 818 |
| Wyoming | 45 | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) |

¹Construction workers during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Payroll by State: 1987

| July to September | | October to December | | Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column— | | | | | | | | | | Location of establishment |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------|
| Construction workers¹ | Hours worked (thousands) | Construction workers¹ | Hours worked (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H | I | J | K | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | |
| 86 598 | 39 126 | 80 439 | 35 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | U.S. |
| 874 | 409 | 714 | 328 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 14 | AL |
| (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | AK |
| 572 | 219 | 493 | 193 | 14 | 18 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 18 | 14 | 19 | 15 | 21 | AZ |
| 533 | 234 | 525 | 200 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 17 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 16 | 17 | 16 | AR |
| 8 681 | 3 986 | 8 217 | 3 493 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | CA |
| 1 303 | 573 | 1 270 | 493 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 13 | CO |
| 2 306 | 1 160 | 2 189 | 1 066 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | CT |
| 623 | 228 | 614 | 196 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | DE |
| 42 | 23 | 45 | 26 | (W) | (D) | (W) | (D) | (W) | 22 | (W) | 14 | (W) | 15 | DC |
| 4 602 | 2 118 | 4 317 | 2 011 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 6 | FL |
| 1 730 | 656 | 1 606 | 591 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 10 | GA |
| 158 | *73 | 126 | 62 | 30 | 38 | 33 | 42 | 26 | 33 | 35 | 42 | 27 | 36 | HI |
| (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (D) | (S) | (D) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | ID |
| 3 032 | 1 300 | 2 926 | 1 275 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 | IL |
| 1 877 | 911 | 1 835 | 796 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | IN |
| 378 | 176 | 402 | 175 | 19 | 22 | 24 | 20 | 18 | 23 | 16 | 22 | 20 | 23 | IA |
| 886 | 375 | 779 | 303 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 11 | KS |
| 1 060 | 421 | 954 | 347 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 12 | KY |
| (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | LA |
| 1 178 | 656 | 1 128 | 539 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 14 | ME |
| 2 824 | 1 369 | 2 781 | 1 292 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | MD |
| 3 727 | 1 581 | 3 557 | 1 517 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | MA |
| 3 066 | 1 371 | 2 842 | 1 202 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 7 | MI |
| 1 578 | 784 | 1 413 | 636 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 9 | MN |
| 510 | 226 | 455 | 238 | 16 | 21 | 19 | 24 | 17 | 22 | 15 | 21 | 16 | 20 | MS |
| 2 088 | 862 | 1 754 | 720 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 10 | MO |
| (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | MT |
| 301 | 111 | 259 | 100 | 21 | 33 | 23 | 35 | 22 | 35 | 20 | 32 | 20 | 33 | NE |
| 544 | 263 | 521 | 224 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 16 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 11 | NV |
| 1 466 | 623 | 1 234 | 556 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 13 | NH |
| 4 516 | 2 153 | 4 324 | 1 967 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | NJ |
| 188 | 84 | 185 | 85 | 21 | 32 | 22 | 34 | 20 | 32 | 22 | 32 | 21 | 32 | NM |
| 6 602 | 3 101 | 6 343 | 2 812 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | NY |
| 1 941 | 843 | 1 729 | 708 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 11 | NC |
| 284 | 110 | 283 | 89 | 22 | 32 | 27 | 43 | 22 | 33 | 23 | 31 | 23 | 32 | ND |
| 4 366 | 1 928 | 3 949 | 1 664 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | OH |
| 465 | 196 | 501 | 213 | 17 | 28 | 18 | 29 | 17 | 28 | 16 | 29 | 17 | 29 | OK |
| 625 | 275 | 591 | 273 | 13 | 16 | 14 | 18 | 13 | 17 | 14 | 19 | 15 | 18 | OR |
| 5 701 | 2 598 | 5 298 | 2 410 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | PA |
| 437 | 185 | 382 | 164 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 14 | 12 | RI |
| 864 | 422 | 764 | 379 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 15 | SC |
| 143 | 83 | 149 | 79 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 27 | SD |
| 1 435 | 635 | 1 309 | 569 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 8 | TN |
| 3 451 | 1 491 | 3 102 | 1 328 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | TX |
| 525 | 230 | 428 | 218 | 12 | 17 | 14 | 18 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 16 | 12 | 24 | UT |
| 846 | 385 | 792 | 362 | 12 | 18 | 12 | 19 | 12 | 18 | 12 | 17 | 14 | 19 | VT |
| 3 289 | 1 445 | 2 999 | 1 354 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 8 | VA |
| 1 335 | 605 | 1 260 | 534 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 9 | WA |
| 451 | 170 | 353 | 139 | 16 | 23 | 20 | 27 | 16 | 22 | 14 | 22 | 16 | 25 | WV |
| 1 823 | 894 | 1 656 | 748 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 11 | WI |
| (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | WY |

Table 10. Value of Construction Work for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1987 and 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

| Location of construction work | 1987 | | | | | 1982 construction receipts for work done in this State ¹ | Percent change 1987 (col A) to 1982 (col F) | Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column— | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|---|---|-----|-----|
| | Value of construction work done in this State ¹ | Construction work done by establishments located in this State | | Construction work done by establishments not located in this State | | | | | | |
| | | Number | Value of construction work | Number | Value of construction work | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | A | C | E | |
| United States ----- | 8 244 398 | 13 273 | 7 852 678 | 1 306 | 391 720 | 8 181 330 | .8 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Alabama ----- | 80 188 | 123 | 63 717 | 37 | (S) | 116 164 | -31.0 | 20 | 10 | (S) |
| Alaska ----- | 31 159 | 78 | 24 753 | *11 | 6 406 | 138 471 | -77.5 | 21 | 24 | 35 |
| Arizona ----- | 68 537 | 137 | 63 655 | *12 | 4 881 | 141 840 | -51.7 | 17 | 18 | 12 |
| Arkansas ----- | 38 898 | 97 | 34 544 | 7 | 4 354 | 67 874 | -42.7 | 10 | 11 | (W) |
| California ----- | 1 203 258 | 889 | 1 193 761 | 13 | 9 497 | 769 626 | 56.3 | 2 | 2 | 19 |
| Colorado ----- | 95 066 | 285 | 90 163 | 10 | 4 902 | 223 388 | -57.4 | 8 | 9 | 13 |
| Connecticut ----- | 244 545 | 354 | 238 417 | 44 | 6 128 | 158 188 | 54.6 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Delaware ----- | 56 534 | 24 | 48 805 | 60 | *7 728 | 25 755 | 119.5 | 7 | 3 | 48 |
| District of Columbia ----- | 13 885 | 4 | (D) | 49 | (D) | 24 789 | -44.0 | 2 | (D) | (D) |
| Florida ----- | 405 148 | 540 | 387 462 | 19 | 17 685 | 402 931 | .6 | 4 | 4 | 11 |
| Georgia ----- | 123 262 | 255 | 117 554 | 17 | 5 707 | 120 690 | 2.1 | 7 | 7 | 21 |
| Hawaii ----- | *29 872 | 27 | (D) | 1 | (D) | 52 296 | -42.9 | 46 | (D) | (D) |
| Idaho ----- | 5 311 | 28 | 5 114 | *22 | 197 | 23 608 | -77.5 | 32 | 33 | 21 |
| Illinois ----- | 355 436 | 461 | 331 124 | 13 | 24 311 | 325 243 | 9.3 | 4 | 4 | (W) |
| Indiana ----- | 154 456 | 395 | 148 116 | 42 | 6 340 | 175 809 | -12.1 | 6 | 7 | 20 |
| Iowa ----- | 29 375 | 77 | 28 563 | *18 | 812 | 83 695 | -64.9 | 15 | 15 | 20 |
| Kansas ----- | 65 338 | 133 | 57 200 | 23 | 8 138 | 92 982 | -29.7 | 11 | 12 | 18 |
| Kentucky ----- | 81 060 | 222 | 70 843 | 37 | 10 217 | 112 947 | -28.2 | 7 | 8 | 11 |
| Louisiana ----- | 35 646 | 102 | 29 979 | 51 | 5 666 | 252 349 | -85.9 | 12 | 14 | 2 |
| Maine ----- | 92 167 | 200 | 89 957 | *14 | 2 209 | 75 684 | 21.8 | 11 | 11 | 28 |
| Maryland ----- | 250 979 | 254 | 239 184 | 27 | 11 795 | 132 617 | 89.3 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Massachusetts ----- | 416 789 | 579 | 399 858 | 49 | 16 931 | 184 263 | 126.2 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Michigan ----- | 301 088 | 606 | 297 712 | 27 | 3 375 | 192 214 | 56.6 | 4 | 4 | 24 |
| Minnesota ----- | 167 133 | 273 | 166 459 | *14 | *674 | 141 570 | 18.1 | 5 | 5 | 62 |
| Mississippi ----- | 30 894 | 58 | (D) | 2 | (D) | 110 724 | -72.1 | 20 | (D) | (D) |
| Missouri ----- | 162 175 | 353 | 150 235 | 28 | 11 939 | 147 873 | 9.7 | 6 | 6 | 20 |
| Montana ----- | 16 564 | 58 | 12 094 | *18 | 4 469 | 35 856 | -53.8 | 16 | 20 | 28 |
| Nebraska ----- | 19 094 | 69 | (D) | 1 | (D) | 82 968 | -77.0 | 14 | (D) | (D) |
| Nevada ----- | 86 898 | 81 | 85 613 | 3 | 1 284 | 43 403 | 100.2 | 6 | 6 | 29 |
| New Hampshire ----- | 150 087 | 298 | 138 526 | 39 | 11 560 | 44 305 | 238.8 | 13 | 14 | 19 |
| New Jersey ----- | 449 510 | 657 | 433 020 | 60 | 16 490 | 231 720 | 94.0 | 3 | 3 | 23 |
| New Mexico ----- | 11 361 | 32 | (D) | 2 | (D) | 57 187 | -80.1 | 12 | (D) | (D) |
| New York ----- | 608 608 | 878 | 589 928 | 38 | 18 680 | 374 278 | 62.6 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| North Carolina ----- | 159 454 | 307 | 151 327 | 14 | 8 127 | 115 480 | 38.1 | 10 | 11 | 1 |
| North Dakota ----- | 26 702 | 63 | 12 420 | *23 | 14 281 | 67 672 | -60.5 | 12 | 22 | 11 |
| Ohio ----- | 359 869 | 739 | 349 928 | 69 | 9 940 | 304 994 | 18.0 | 4 | 4 | 9 |
| Oklahoma ----- | 28 519 | 95 | 26 721 | 25 | *1 797 | 181 085 | -84.3 | 14 | 15 | 45 |
| Oregon ----- | 57 912 | 173 | (D) | 2 | (D) | (D) | (D) | 15 | (D) | (D) |
| Pennsylvania ----- | 490 955 | 870 | 468 884 | 126 | 22 070 | 360 907 | 36.0 | 4 | 3 | 33 |
| Rhode Island ----- | 41 122 | 105 | 36 364 | 31 | 4 757 | 32 273 | 27.4 | 11 | 12 | 15 |
| South Carolina ----- | 61 392 | 112 | 58 150 | *11 | 3 242 | 93 438 | -34.3 | 9 | 9 | 22 |
| South Dakota ----- | 11 912 | 26 | (D) | 2 | (D) | 26 888 | -55.7 | 23 | (D) | (D) |
| Tennessee ----- | 118 543 | 195 | 107 900 | 37 | 10 643 | 123 793 | -4.2 | 13 | 14 | 26 |
| Texas ----- | 264 014 | 504 | 248 790 | 22 | 15 223 | 891 124 | -70.4 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| Utah ----- | 43 976 | 84 | (D) | 1 | (D) | 69 386 | -36.6 | 27 | (D) | (D) |
| Vermont ----- | 63 691 | 168 | 63 691 | - | - | (D) | (D) | 12 | 12 | (D) |
| Virginia ----- | 276 642 | 421 | 264 261 | 52 | 12 380 | 201 910 | 37.0 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Washington ----- | 154 919 | 278 | 137 659 | 27 | 17 259 | 150 251 | 3.1 | 6 | 7 | 4 |
| West Virginia ----- | 33 627 | 133 | 30 356 | 23 | 3 270 | 65 355 | -48.5 | 15 | 17 | 4 |
| Wisconsin ----- | 145 763 | 308 | 143 183 | *16 | 2 579 | 130 861 | 11.4 | 6 | 7 | 31 |
| Wyoming ----- | 25 041 | 45 | (D) | 2 | (D) | 73 854 | -66.1 | 9 | (D) | (D) |

¹In earlier censuses, construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.

Table 11. Dollar Value of Business Done for Establishments With Payroll by Kind of Business Activity: 1987 and 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Based on their primary business activity or combination of activities, establishments were classified into this specific industry. These establishments, however, may also be engaged in other kinds of business activities. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

| Primary and other kinds of business activities | Dollar value of business done ¹ | | Relative standard error of estimate (percent) | |
|--|--|------------------|---|----------|
| | 1987 | 1982 | 1987 | 1982 |
| All kinds of business..... | 8 452 371 | 8 472 648 | 1 | 1 |
| General building contractor..... | 68 124 | 48 148 | 12 | 7 |
| Highway and street contractor..... | 155 148 | 216 518 | 4 | 1 |
| Paving contractor..... | 59 508 | 210 989 | 7 | 2 |
| Heavy construction..... | 442 120 | 336 193 | 3 | 2 |
| Heavy construction contractor..... | 287 849 | (NA) | 4 | (NA) |
| Excavating and earthmoving contractor..... | 154 271 | (NA) | 5 | (NA) |
| Subdividing land owned by others..... | 649 636 | 311 325 | 4 | 3 |
| Concrete construction..... | 58 820 | 111 001 | 4 | 3 |
| Excavation contractor, for buildings..... | 4 811 468 | 5 682 335 | 1 | 1 |
| Foundation contractor, digging of..... | 1 344 168 | 674 888 | 2 | 2 |
| Wrecking and demolition construction..... | 104 314 | 55 858 | 4 | 3 |
| Other construction activities..... | 319 427 | 521 637 | 7 | 6 |
| Rental of construction machinery or equipment to others..... | 70 652 | 53 912 | 4 | 3 |
| Other activities..... | 67 412 | (S) | 4 | (S) |
| Kind of business activity, n.s.k..... | 301 274 | (S) | 4 | (S) |

¹In earlier censuses, construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.

Table 12. Selected Industry Ratios For Establishments With Payroll: 1987 and 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

| Selected statistics | 1987 | 1982 | Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1987 |
|--|---------|---------|--|
| AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT | | | |
| Number of employees** | 7.1 | 6.9 | 1 |
| Number of construction workers | 5.9 | 5.9 | 1 |
| Number of all other employees | 1.2 | (NA) | 1 |
| Payroll, all employees | 153.5 | 109.5 | 1 |
| Payroll, construction workers | 119.0 | 89.4 | 1 |
| Payroll, other employees | 34.4 | 20.1 | 1 |
| Dollar value of business done | 629.7 | 431.3 | 1 |
| Value of construction work ¹ | 614.2 | 416.4 | 1 |
| Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels | 148.4 | 108.0 | 1 |
| Construction work subcontracted to others | 56.1 | 43.0 | 3 |
| Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings | 34.2 | 21.8 | 2 |
| Capital expenditures, other than land | 35.3 | 20.6 | 3 |
| Gross book value of depreciable assets | 249.6 | 264.8 | 2 |
| AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE | | | |
| Payroll, all employees | 21.6 | 15.8 | 1 |
| Dollar value of business done | 88.7 | 62.3 | 1 |
| Value added†† | 59.9 | 40.5 | 1 |
| AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER | | | |
| Payroll, construction workers | 20.2 | 15.3 | 1 |
| Value of construction work ¹ | 104.1 | 71.1 | 1 |
| Construction worker hours | 1 731.0 | 1 598.3 | 1 |
| AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE | | | |
| Payroll, other employees | 28.7 | (NA) | 1 |
| AVERAGE PER DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK¹ | | | |
| Payroll, all employees | .250 | .263 | 1 |
| Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels | .242 | .259 | 1 |
| Cost of construction work subcontracted to others | .091 | .103 | 2 |
| Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings | .056 | .052 | 2 |

¹In earlier censuses, construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.

Table 13. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

| Location of establishment | Average number of employees** per establishment | Payroll per employee (\$1,000) | Construction worker hours per construction worker | Value of construction work per construction worker (\$1,000) | Average per dollar of value of construction work | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | | Payroll, all employees | Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels | Cost of construction work sub-contracted to others | Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings |
| United States ----- | 7.1 | 21.6 | 1 731.0 | 104.1 | .250 | .242 | .091 | .056 |
| Alabama ----- | 8.2 | 17.5 | 1 799.5 | 83.7 | .266 | (D) | (D) | .033 |
| Alaska ----- | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) |
| Arizona ----- | 5.1 | 18.8 | 1 519.8 | 112.5 | .203 | .140 | .091 | .045 |
| Arkansas ----- | 6.1 | 15.2 | 1 611.9 | 77.9 | .238 | .207 | .173 | .051 |
| California ----- | 10.8 | 27.5 | 1 738.6 | 148.0 | .220 | .213 | .107 | .104 |
| Colorado ----- | 5.4 | 19.2 | 1 618.9 | 76.7 | .318 | .257 | .082 | .041 |
| Connecticut ----- | 7.3 | 26.3 | 1 953.3 | 117.4 | .277 | .253 | .074 | .062 |
| Delaware ----- | 24.9 | 21.9 | 1 438.0 | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) |
| District of Columbia ----- | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) |
| Florida ----- | 9.8 | 18.2 | 1 831.6 | 89.1 | .248 | .270 | .092 | .052 |
| Georgia ----- | 7.3 | 19.1 | 1 480.4 | 79.0 | .277 | .228 | .098 | .037 |
| Hawaii ----- | 5.9 | 28.8 | 1 934.4 | *241.2 | *.155 | *.083 | (S) | *.043 |
| Idaho ----- | (S) | (S) | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) |
| Illinois ----- | 7.1 | 26.5 | 1 668.7 | 121.0 | .262 | .221 | .089 | .041 |
| Indiana ----- | 5.3 | 19.2 | 1 816.4 | 87.6 | .267 | .264 | .062 | .034 |
| Iowa ----- | 5.7 | 16.8 | 1 647.4 | 83.2 | .243 | .250 | .058 | .037 |
| Kansas ----- | 7.4 | 19.1 | 1 568.2 | 97.0 | .245 | .202 | .111 | .054 |
| Kentucky ----- | 5.2 | 16.6 | 1 522.4 | 78.5 | .252 | .293 | .053 | .065 |
| Louisiana ----- | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) |
| Maine ----- | 6.4 | 17.4 | 2 048.0 | 89.5 | .233 | .271 | .072 | .046 |
| Maryland ----- | 12.2 | 24.1 | 1 840.8 | 99.4 | .282 | .174 | .108 | .070 |
| Massachusetts ----- | 7.3 | 25.8 | 1 664.6 | 126.8 | .258 | .255 | .087 | .060 |
| Michigan ----- | 5.6 | 22.9 | 1 686.0 | 112.4 | .249 | .270 | .073 | .042 |
| Minnesota ----- | 6.2 | 27.1 | 1 839.8 | 136.7 | .249 | .247 | .092 | .041 |
| Mississippi ----- | 9.7 | 16.8 | 1 755.7 | 76.6 | .262 | .266 | .119 | .051 |
| Missouri ----- | 6.2 | 20.1 | 1 645.9 | 85.5 | .281 | .240 | .069 | .037 |
| Montana ----- | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) |
| Nebraska ----- | 4.8 | 14.8 | 1 617.6 | 71.0 | .253 | .193 | .051 | *.017 |
| Nevada ----- | 8.4 | 26.2 | 1 708.3 | 157.3 | .209 | .205 | .217 | .023 |
| New Hampshire ----- | 5.3 | 20.5 | 1 631.7 | 113.8 | .224 | .237 | .068 | .031 |
| New Jersey ----- | 7.3 | 23.5 | 1 802.4 | 109.2 | .254 | .256 | .092 | .038 |
| New Mexico ----- | 5.6 | 14.7 | 1 752.7 | 59.0 | .301 | .175 | *.016 | .036 |
| New York ----- | 8.0 | 22.1 | 1 786.3 | 101.8 | .259 | .245 | .075 | .056 |
| North Carolina ----- | 7.1 | 15.9 | 1 656.5 | 83.5 | .226 | .224 | .164 | .035 |
| North Dakota ----- | 4.9 | 11.1 | 1 436.7 | 51.0 | .272 | .319 | *.042 | *.021 |
| Ohio ----- | 6.2 | 20.0 | 1 692.1 | 93.1 | .258 | .269 | .083 | .040 |
| Oklahoma ----- | 5.6 | 16.1 | 1 658.3 | 57.1 | .343 | .183 | .035 | .026 |
| Oregon ----- | 3.9 | 21.5 | 1 745.5 | 112.3 | .234 | .237 | .048 | .070 |
| Pennsylvania ----- | 7.0 | 21.0 | 1 757.6 | 99.9 | .252 | .250 | .089 | .040 |
| Rhode Island ----- | 4.5 | 23.0 | 1 635.2 | 105.7 | .268 | .220 | .048 | .084 |
| South Carolina ----- | 8.3 | 16.8 | 1 952.2 | 83.7 | .241 | .188 | .083 | .054 |
| South Dakota ----- | *6.3 | 21.2 | 2 123.1 | 89.8 | .297 | .274 | *.006 | *.031 |
| Tennessee ----- | 8.1 | 16.4 | 1 686.4 | 84.2 | .229 | .195 | .106 | .047 |
| Texas ----- | 7.5 | 16.9 | 1 654.5 | 81.2 | .252 | .288 | .110 | .041 |
| Utah ----- | 5.9 | 20.9 | 1 659.1 | 125.1 | .205 | .313 | .096 | .028 |
| Vermont ----- | 5.2 | 18.9 | 1 759.6 | 91.5 | .245 | .269 | .042 | .030 |
| Virginia ----- | 8.3 | 19.1 | 1 733.0 | 90.5 | .245 | .261 | .084 | .049 |
| Washington ----- | 5.5 | 23.9 | 1 703.2 | 108.7 | .264 | .253 | .073 | .085 |
| West Virginia ----- | 3.2 | 17.2 | 1 575.8 | 88.7 | .230 | .299 | .071 | *.049 |
| Wisconsin ----- | 6.4 | 22.7 | 1 840.1 | 105.6 | .264 | .260 | .096 | .043 |
| Wyoming ----- | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) | (S) |

APPENDIX A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction—Is composed of three broad categories:

1. **New construction**—Includes the complete, original erection of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators, and plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning supplies and equipment.
2. **Additions, alterations or reconstruction**—Includes construction activity making structural changes to existing facilities. Generally, this type of activity is considered a capital investment in the property.
3. **Maintenance and repair**—Includes construction done for the purpose of upkeep of property rather than additional investment in the property.

Examples of the general distinction between maintenance and repair and reconstruction are provided here: roof repairs, including the replacement of shingles, gutters, etc., are classified under maintenance and repairs. A complete reroofing, however, is classified as reconstruction.

Number of establishments in business during year—Includes all establishments that were in business at any time during the year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments which were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

Proprietors and working partners—These data were not collected on the census report forms. The data shown are based on crediting each sole proprietorship establishment with one active proprietor and each partnership establishment with two working partners.

All employees—Comprise all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments, who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are not.

All employees is the sum of all employees during the pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November, divided by 4.

Construction workers—Includes all workers up through the working foreman level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment

operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working foreman level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

Other employees—Includes employees in executive, purchasing, accounting, personnel, professional, technical activities, and routine office functions. Also included are supervisory employees above the working foreman level.

Construction worker hours—Includes the total number of hours worked by construction workers. Construction worker hours were collected for each of the four quarters of 1987.

Payroll—Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1987 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern.

Employer costs for fringe benefits (supplemental labor costs)—Represents expenditures made by the employer during 1987 for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees.

Legally required contributions—Include Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, workman's compensation, and State temporary disability payments.

Voluntary payments—Include life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, welfare plans, and union negotiated benefits.

Dollar value of business done comprises the following detail:

Value of construction work done—Includes all value of construction work done during 1987 for construction work performed by general contractors, special trades contractors, subcontractors, and land development and improvement work. Included is new construction, additions and alterations or reconstruction, and maintenance and repair construction work. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves.

Builders were instructed to include the value of buildings and other structures built or being built for sale in 1987 but not sold. They were to include the costs of such construction plus normal profit. Also included is the cost of construction work done on buildings for rent or lease.

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies, elevators or escalators, etc., were instructed to include both the value for the installation and the receipts covering the price of the items installed.

Excluded was the cost of industrial and other specialized machinery and equipment which are not an integral part of a structure.

Land receipts—Includes receipts from the sale of land, whether held for sale or sold in connection with the sale of houses and other structures. It excludes the value of any improvements made to the land prior to the sale. (That value was to be included in the value of construction work done.)

Other business receipts—Includes business receipts not reported as value of construction work done or land receipts. The item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment, manufacturing, transportation, legal service, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included here.

Excluded was the value of construction work done and receipts from other business operations in foreign countries and non-operating income such as interest and dividends.

Net value of construction work—Derived for each establishment by subtracting the costs for construction work subcontracted to others from the value of construction work done. (For a further explanation see "Duplication in Value of Construction Work" section in the Introduction.)

Value added—Derived for each establishment, value added is equal to dollar value of business done, less costs for construction work subcontracted to others, and costs for materials, components, supplies and fuels. For SIC 6552 and SIC 1531, for which land receipts are significant, land receipts are also subtracted from dollar value of business done. (For a further explanation see "Duplication in Value of Construction Work" section in the Introduction.)

Selected costs—Represents the costs for materials, components, and supplies; costs for construction work subcontracted to others; and costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants. Capital expenditures and rental costs for machinery, equipment, and structures are shown elsewhere.

Costs for materials, components, and supplies include:

- total costs to reporting establishments during 1987 for the purchase of all materials, components, and supplies, except fuels. (Supplies include expendable tools which are charged to current accounts.)
- freight and other direct charges should represent only amount paid after discounts, and the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company.
- costs for materials, components, and supplies used by the reporting establishments in the construction or reconstruction of buildings/structures for themselves which are chargeable to their fixed assets accounts, are included in this item as are costs for materials bought and resold to others.
- costs made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use.

Excluded from this item are:

- industrial and other specialized machinery and equipment, such as printing presses; computer systems; etc., which are not an integral part of a structure
- materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Costs for construction work subcontracted to others include:

- all costs during 1987 for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors.

Excluded from this item are:

- The costs to the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies, provided to a subcontractor for his use. Such costs are reported under a separate category, "costs for materials, components, and supplies."
- costs for the rental of machinery or equipment.

Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

- costs for fuels, lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies, or received from other establishments of the company.
- costs for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, coal and coke products, etc.

Rental costs for machinery, equipment, and buildings—Includes all costs during 1987 for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, scaffolding, office space, and buildings. It

excludes costs for the rental of land. It also excludes costs under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts such as capital leases. Such costs are included in "capital expenditures."

Selected purchased services—Includes all costs during 1987 for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside companies, or from other establishments of the same company. It includes only the cost of that repair necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increase the value of property, or the cost of adapting it for another use. Such costs are included in "capital expenditures".

Assets and depreciation—Refers to the original cost of all fixed tangible assets such as buildings and other structures (offices, shops, etc.); stationary machinery (generators, shop equipment, etc.); mobile machinery (tractors, trucks, etc.); and other equipment (office furniture and fixtures, etc.). Not included are such items as current assets, depletable assets, intangible assets, and nondepreciable assets.

Data on assets and depreciation were collected separately for: (1) buildings and other structures, additions, and related facilities; and, (2) machinery and equipment.

Respondents were also asked to report capitalized expenditures, depreciation charges, and the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1987.

Capital expenditures—Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1987 which were or would be chargeable to the fixed assets accounts of the reporting establishments and which were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures cover the acquisition, the construction, and the major alteration of the reporting establishment's own buildings and other structures, whether purchased, constructed under contract, or constructed by the reporting establishment's own forces; and the acquisition of machinery and equipment.

If leasing arrangements met the criteria set down by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) for a capital lease, respondents were instructed to report the original cost or market value of that equipment or building as a fixed asset and capital expenditure if acquired during 1987.

If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at the company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

Inventories—Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned regardless of where they are held. Excludes materials which are owned by others, but held by the reporting establishment.

Builders who built on their own account for sale were requested to report work in progress and finished units not sold for buildings and other structures built for sale.

Inventories of multi-establishment companies were instructed to be reported by the establishment that is responsible for the inventories even if these inventories were held at a separate location.

Ownership of construction projects—This item shows the distribution of the value of construction work done by ownership of the project, that is, Government owned or privately owned. This classification relates to the ownership of the projects or work undertaken during the construction phase. Government owned projects are shown separately for Federal, and State and local governments.

Value of construction work subcontracted in from others—Includes the value of construction work during 1987 for work done by reporting establishments for other construction contractors or builders. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total value of construction work accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported value of construction work to develop a value for this item.

Types of construction—This item provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1987. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. If respondents worked on more than one type of building or structure in a multibuilding complex, they were instructed to report separately for each building or type of structure. If they worked on a building that had more than one purpose, i.e., office and residential, or commercial, they were to classify the building by major purpose.

In addition all respondents were requested to report the percentage of the value of construction work done for new construction, additions, alterations, or reconstruction, and maintenance and repair work for each of these types. See the definition of "Construction" for the meanings of these terms.

Building construction:

- **Single-family houses, detached**—Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached (include townhouses)**—Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken wall from ground to roof.
- **Apartment buildings with two or more apartments**—Includes high-rise, low-rise, or any structures containing two or more housing units (excluding attached single-family houses and townhouses described above).
- **Hotels and motels**—Includes hotels, motels, and tourist cabins intended for transient accommodations.

- **Other residential buildings**—Includes dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, nurses homes, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Office buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices. Also included are banks or financial buildings which are three stories or more.
- **Other commercial buildings, such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations**—Includes all buildings which are intended for use primarily in the wholesale, retail, and service trades. For example, shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, auto service stations, and one or two story bank or financial institutions.
- **Industrial buildings**—Includes all industrial buildings and plants which are used to house production and assembly activities. Heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc., are not included in this category, but under nonbuilding construction.
- **Warehouses**—Includes commercial warehouses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, mini-warehouses, and other such storage buildings.
- **Religious buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended for religious services or functions, such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.
- **Educational buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used directly in administrative and instructional activities, such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums, and art galleries, as well as laboratories which are not a part of a manufacturing establishment, are also included.
- **Hospitals and institutional buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended to provide hospital and institutional care, such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- **Farm buildings, nonresidential**—Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings**—Includes buildings which are used primarily for entertainment, social and recreational activities, such as sports arenas, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
- **Other nonresidential buildings**—Includes nonresidential buildings which are not classified elsewhere, such as fire stations, prisons, civic centers, bus and air passenger terminals and hangars.

Nonbuilding construction:

- **Highways, streets and related work, such as installation of guardrails, highway signs, etc.**—Includes streets, roads, alleys, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, culverts, right-of-way drainage, erosion control and lighting. Also includes earthwork protective structures when used in connection with road improvements.
- **Outdoor swimming pools**—Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- **Recreational facilities**—Includes athletic fields, golf courses, outdoor tennis courts, trails, and camps.
- **Bridges and elevated highways**—Includes viaducts and overpasses; roads, highways, railroads, and causeways built on structural supports.
- **Tunnels**—Includes highway, pedestrian, and railroad tunnels.
- **Railroad construction**—Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers.
- **Subway construction**—Includes urban mass transit subway systems above or below ground.
- **Dam and reservoir construction**—Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.
- **Marine construction**—Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, jetties, and locks.
- **Harbor and port facilities**—Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- **Conservation and development construction**—Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, levees, and flood control projects.
- **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities**—Includes electric power lines, telephone and telegraph lines, fiber optic cables, cable television lines, television and radio towers, electric light and power facilities.
- **Power plants, except nuclear**—Includes electric and steam generating plants.
- **Power plants, nuclear**—Includes atomic energy plants, and nuclear reactors.
- **Sewers, sewerlines, and related facilities**—Includes sanitary and storm sewers, and related facilities.
- **Sewage treatment plants**—Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water mains and related facilities**—Includes water supply systems and related facilities.

- **Water treatment plants**—Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines**—Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.**—Includes coke ovens, and mining appurtenances such as tipples and washeries.
- **Other nonbuilding construction**—Includes all types of nonbuilding construction, not included elsewhere.

APPENDIX B.

Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries

| SIC code | Industry titles | SIC code | Industry titles |
|-------------|--|-------------|---|
| 15 | BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS | 17 | CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con. |
| 152 | General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings | 173 | Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors |
| 1521 | General Contractors—Single-Family Houses | 1731 | Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors |
| 1522 | General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family | 174 | Masonry, Stone Work Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors |
| 153 | Operative Builders | 1741 | Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stone Work Special Trade Contractors |
| 1531 | Operative Builders | 1742 | Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical, and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors |
| 154 | General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings | 1743 | Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors |
| 1541 | General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses | 175 | Carpentry and Floor Work Special Trade Contractors |
| 1542 | General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses | 1751 | Carpentry Work Special Trade Contractors |
| 16 | HEAVY CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—CONTRACTORS | 1752 | Floor Laying and Other Floor Work Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified |
| 161 | Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways | 176 | Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors |
| 1611 | Highway and Street Construction Contractors, Except Elevated Highways | 1761 | Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors |
| 162 | Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction | 177 | Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors |
| 1622 | Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors | 1771 | Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors |
| 1623 | Water, Sewer, Pipeline, and Communications and Powerline Construction | 178 | Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors |
| 1629 | Heavy Construction, Not Elsewhere Classified | 1781 | Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors |
| 17 | CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS | 179 | Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors |
| 171 | Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Special Trade Contractors | 1791 | Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors |
| 1711 | Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Special Trade Contractors | 1793 | Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors |
| 172 | Painting and Paper Hanging Special Trade Contractors | 1794 | Excavation Work Special Trade Contractors |
| 1721 | Painting and Paper Hanging Special Trade Contractors | 1795 | Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors |
| | | 1796 | Installation or Erection of Building Equipment, Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified |
| | | 1799 | Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified |
| | | 6552 | LAND SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES |

APPENDIX C.

Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1987 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

The Census of Construction Industries is taken once every 5 years. The census covers all establishments engaged in construction, including:

- Building contractors
- Heavy construction contractors
- Special trade contractors (including plumbers, carpenters, painters, electricians)
- Land developers and subdividers

Data products in the Census of Construction Industries are issued in 4 publication series and in 3 other media:

- Printed reports [P]
- CD-ROM [C]
- Computer tape [T]
- Highlights online [+]

Preliminary Industry Series (CC87-I-1(P) through CC87-I-28(P))

(Available November 1988 through May 1989) [P]

Twenty-seven separate industry reports and a United States summary report, providing national statistics for establishments with payroll. Statistics shown for 1987 include:

- Number of establishments
- Value of construction work done, by type of structure
- Number of employees
- Payroll
- Hours worked
- Selected operating costs

Final Industry Series (CC87-I-1 through CC87-I-28)

(Available June 1989 through November 1989) [P] [C] [T] [+]

Twenty-seven separate industry reports and a United States summary report, providing statistics for the Nation and individual States on establishments with payroll. These reports update figures from the preliminary industry series (employment, payroll, value of construction, etc.) and provide measures of the following:

- Capital expenditures
- Assets
- Inventories
- Depreciation
- Industry profiles
- And much more

Geographic Area Series (CC87-A-1 through CC87-A-10)

(Available January 1990 through March 1990) [P] [C] [T] [+]

Nine reports on the construction industries, representing each census geographic division, and a United States summary report. Regional reports provide detailed data for States and metropolitan statistical areas.

Subject Report—Legal Form of Organization and Type of Operation (CC87-S-1)

(Available May 1990) [P]

One report providing selected national statistics for each industry by legal form of organization and type of operation. This report includes data for establishments with and without payroll. Data in this report include—

- Employment
- Payroll
- Value of construction work done
- Selected operating costs

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

The Census of Construction Industries is part of the 1987 Economic Censuses. These are conducted at five-year intervals in years ending in 2 and 7 and consist of seven separate censuses:

- Census of Retail Trade
- Census of Wholesale Trade
- Census of Service Industries
- Census of Transportation
- Census of Manufactures
- Census of Mineral Industries
- Census of Construction

...plus several related programs: enterprise statistics; information on minority-owned and women-owned businesses; and the Census of Outlying Areas, including separate economic censuses of Puerto Rico and other outlying areas. The Census of Agriculture and Census of Governments are conducted separately.

HOW TO ORDER DATA PRODUCTS

Order forms for the specific reports and other data products may be obtained from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. If you have any questions, call Census Customer Services 1-(301)-763-4100.



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CC87-I-23

Excavation Work Special Trade Contractors

1987 Census of Construction Industries